Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1819. [NUMBER 1531.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, Thereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of September 1819.

O. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will receive AT NOON ON WEDNESDAY THE 5TH INSTANT, at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Sealed Tenders for the occupation of the Hon'ble Company's reserved proportion of the tonnage of the Bombay and Herefordshire; the extent of which will be known on application to the Warehouse-keeper and Commercial Accountant.

The above mentioned ship will be dispatched, at latest, from this port for Canton on the 1st of November next.

The tenders must specify the rate of freight on each ton of goods, whether Cotton or any other article. If Cotton, at the standard of fifty cubical feet to the ton; and all other articles, according to Hon'ble Company's Regulations. All articles tendered for shipment to be passed thro' the Company's Warehouse, where they must be previously weighed or measured.

The Governor in Council will apportion the goods tendered between the two ships, in such manner as may be deemed expedient by Government.

The amount of freight to be paid to the Hon'ble Company's Supra-Cargoes at Canton on the delivery of the goods at that port.

If the Cotton tendered & accepted be not shipped by the 30th of this month owing to any neglect on the part of the freighters, a penalty will be exacted of the amount of freight of the Cotton so deficient.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Act. Cheif Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d October 1819.

IRISH PROVISIONS.

For Sale on Commission,

A FEW Tierces of Prime Irish India Mess Beef, a few Barrels, ditto ditto Pork; Just landed from the *Ship Diana* from Liverpool, and may be had on application to Messrs. Baxter and Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1819.

Advertisement.

MRS. TADMAN in the absence of her Husband respectfully begs leave to inform her Friends, and Customers, and the Public in general, that from the extreme high price of Wheat she is reluctantly compelled to encrease the prices of Bread &c. from the 1st. Inst. agreeably to the rates of the other European Baker's in Bombay, which appeared in the Gazette of Wednesday and Courier of Saturday last, and to which she begs to refer.

MRS. TADMAN takes this opportunity of returning her grateful acknowledgments for the encouragement hitherto experienced, and trusts by unremitted attention, to merit the continued support of a liberal community.

Bombay, 6th October 1819.

Calcutta Exchange

PRICE CURRENT

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

THE above is published on Thursdays, weekly, and contains, prices of the principle articles of Merchandise, Statements of Imports and Exports, Course of Exchange, Price of Bullion &c. &c. The Duties and Drawbacks, as also the explanatory notes relative to them, have been submitted to competent judges at the Custom-house and will be found correct.

Price to Subscribers 3 Sicca Rs. monthly. To Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee per copy.

☞ All orders for the Price Current received at the Exchange those from a distance with a reference for payment to an Agency house here, will be punctually attended to.

Exchange Rooms,
CALCUTTA 6th SEPT. 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms
To-morrow Thursday the 7th Inst.
The Property of a Gentlemen going Home,

A Few Articles of Furniture, some Neat Plate, consisting of Table Desert, and Tea Spoons, Butter Pots, and other Articles, a handsome Desert service of Porcelain, some Queen's and Glass Ware.

A few Dozen of ADAMSON'S Claret, Ditto of PARTON'S, a few Dozen Constantia and Port Wine's.

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1819.

Advertisement.

CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL is supplied to all Stations subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and dispatched DAILY *(Sunday's excepted)* by the Dawk, at a charge of TWELVE Annas per NUMBER or TWENTY ONE ARCOT RUPEES per MONTH, if paid for by Reference to an Agent at Madras, or TWENTY SICCA RUPEES per MONTH, if paid for by Reference to an Agent in Calcutta, or by a Remittance of Drafts in advance. POSTAGE AND ALL OTHER CHARGES INCLUDED.

No order for the transmission of the Journal can be attended, to without one of these modes of payment proposed being previously secured; and Letters addressed to the Office of the Calcutta Journal are requested to be *Post paid.*

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819.

NEW ACTION ROOM
Hodgson's Beer,

John Yeates

HAS FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A QUANTITY OF HODGSON'S BEER
IN PRIME CONDITION,
Just Arrived in the

UPTON CASTLE

PRICE READY MONEY
Rs. 160 *per Hogshead.*

J. Y. respectfully informs Gentlemen at the outstations who may want the above Article, that they request some person in Bombay, to select and take the Casks away, as the Commission is so small that it does not admit the trouble in dispatching, or advance of Money to Coolies.

At Twelve o'Clock on Thursday will be put up two Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 6th October, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day, and To-morrow.

CURRICLE and Buggy Harness, Ladies plain and quilted Saddles, Hunting Saddles, plain and Stuffed, Scotch Cambrics, Muslin's, Chintz, and Dimities, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Medicine Chests, Ladies and Childrens Shoes, and Gloves, Dress Caps, Patent Net. and other Dresses, white Lace Veils, Lavender Flowers, Pea, and Bean Seeds Gunpowder, Japan Waiters, Sugar, Boxes and Tea Trays, Glass Ware, pairs of Silver Curry Dishes, and a few other Articles of Plate, Chests of Hyson Tea, a few valuable Books, amongst which are Revd. J. NEWTON'S works 6 Vols. Revd. J. CECIL'S works 3 Vols. HUTTON'S Mathematical Tables, MARSDEN'S Malay Dictionary, and Grammar, MENDOSA Rio's Table, and several Novels, Wearing apparel, a few Couches, and other Articles of Furniture, Liquors &c. &c.

The Millinery and Muslin, articles will be on Shew in the Commission Rooms, this day, and will be sold. To-morrow,

THURSDAY

Will be put up at Two o'Clock precisely a 12 Inch Europe Cable, Two Spare fore yards, Dead Eyes, Chain Plates, Iron Tiller &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th October, 1819.

Advertisement.

THE ALBINIA, now loading for England, (having the whole of her cargo engaged) intends sailing positively on the 1st of November; and in case the number of Passengers she can accommodate, is not completed at this port, she will probably touch on the Coast with a view to afford accommodation to the residents of the different settlements, who may be desirous of proceeding to England or the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay 6th Oct. 1819.

Advertisement.

For Sale.

THREE Riga Spars, Ten Barrels of Pitch, and a few Butts. For particulars apply to Capt. A. HAMILTON Dady's Buildings, Forbe's-Street.

Bombay, Oct. 6th 1819.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of PHILIPE SANTIAGO, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the estate and effects of the said deceased may be granted to ANNA MARIA RIBEIRO, Widow of the said deceased all Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 6th October 1819.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of HUGH G. MACKLIN late of Bombay Esq. deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court, that, Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the said deceased, may be granted to RODNEY KEMP, as Creditor of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

J. AYRTON.
PROCTOR.

Bombay, Oct. 6th 1816

PROCLAMATION.

It is hereby Proclaimed under the sanction of The Most Noble The Governor General in Council, that His Highness the Prince Auzum Jah, Omdut ool Omrah, Mokhtar ool Moolk, Roshun ood Dowlah, Mohummud Moonwur Khan Bunadoor, Buhadoor Jung, the eldest legitimate Son of *His late Highness the Nabob* Azeem ul Dowlah Buhadoor, has succeeded to his deceased Father in the rank and title of *Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic.*

Published at Fort St. George the 11th of September 1819.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. STRACHEY,
CHIEF SECRETARY,

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Detachment orders issued by Colonel Huskisson commanding in Kandeish, on the 3d instant appointing Captain Hore Major of Brigade, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Steele Assistant Quarter Master General on the Madras Establishment, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General with the Force in Kandeish, until relieved by the officers who have been nominated to those situations, date of appointment 1st September 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Maxwell to act until further orders as Garrison Surgeon of Bombay vice Eckford resigned, and Asstistant Surgeon Hathway Acting Garrison Assistant Surgeon during the employment of Mr. McNeill as Deputy Medical Store-keeper with the Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

27th September 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Division orders issued by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm under date the 10th of August last.

Head Quarters Camp at Mhow, 10th August 1819.

DIVISION ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR J. MALCOLM, K. C. B. & K. L. S.

In Order to provide for the immediate efficiency of the Detachment of Bombay Pioneers under Lieutenant Hart, Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis will have the goodness to direct that Officer to nominate a sufficient number of Rank and File to act as Havildars and Naiques to complete his Detachment to the

Strength of a Company, forwarding the necessary recommendation certificate for promotion to the officer commanding his Corps, and pending a reference which will be made to the Bombay Government.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) JOHNSTONE NAPIER,
Assit, Adjt General.

Briga. Gen. Sir John Malcolm's division
30th September 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on urgent private affairs to Major William Sandwith of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in acknowledging on this occasion his sense of the valuable services rendered by Major Sandwith for several years in the Pay and Commissariate Departments which will not fail to be brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors in England.

Lieutenant Fireworker John Lloyd of the Bombay Artillery is permitted to proceed to Nagpore and place himself under the orders of the Resident at that Court.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—September 29th, Lieut. Short M. B. from Poona.

October 1st, Captain H. Newton, 1 | 4 Regt. Do.
Do. do. Lieut. W. Wilkie, 1 | 5 Regt.
Do. do. Fawcett, 1 | 3 Regt. from Ryghur.
Do. 2d. Captain J. Smith, 2 | 11 Regt. from Serroor.
Do. do, Surgeon S. Bond ——— from Poonah.
Do. do Lieut. Falconer, Fort Adgt from Taunah.
Do. do, W. C. Amber, 11th Regt. from Malwan.
Do. 3d, J. S. Wyllie, 15th M. Regt. from Jaulnaa.
Do. do. Asst. Surg. J. N. Hind, Poona A. Horse from Poona.
Do. 4th, Captain Thompson, 17th Dragoons from Surat.
Do. 4th, Captain B. Ambrose, Grenadier from Malwa.
Do. do. Lieut. Hunter, 67th Regt. from Mallegnam.
Do. do. Lieut. H. Bond 17 Dragoons from Kaira.
Do. do. Major E. G. Stannus, Asst. Adgt. General from Baroda.
Do. 5th, Captain Sampel Hughes, 2 | 2d L. A. from Severndrog

DEPARTURES.—30th September Captain H. Adams, Survey Dept. to Poona.
October 2d, Lieut. Cazalet, A. S. A. C. to Kandeish.
Do. 3d, Lieut. J. W. W. Falconer Fort Adgt. to Taunah.
Do. 4th, Lieut. Sutherland 4 Regt.
Do. do. do Ferguson Fort Augt. to Surat.
Do. 5th, Surgeon F. Trash ——— to Mhow.

Bombay, Sept. 21st 1819.

The month of October, which is now approaching, is, as you know Mr. EDITOR, rendered one of our most unhealthy months; and the neighbourhood, in which I live, from its vicinity to the marshy soil in front reaching to the Villaud, renders, perhaps, my situation more than proportionably obnoxious to its deleterious effects. If this great *watery* evil could be removed, to which I will add, that great *woody* one, which obstructs so fine a portion of the sea-breeze from us, stretching from the confines of the Engineer's limits on the Esplanade, to Malabar-hill; I think, I may venture to say, that our little Island, straggling and shooting, as it does into the ocean, would be, without exception, the healthiest place in India.

I am no Engineer Mr. EDITOR, though a small bit of a mathematician. But often times a plain understanding may hit upon a project, far from unworthy of the notice, of the liberal and unprejudiced proficient. I do not know what plans, relative to the much desired removal of the nuisance in question, may have already been projected; but the following one from its simplicity and, to me apparent feasibility, I should be glad, through the medium of your Paper, to submit to candid notice, and better judgment,—and should also wish, that any radical objection to it—though I do not, at present anticipate any, may be given, with your permission, Mr. EDITOR, through the same channel.

To be as concise as possible in my statement.

Near the end of the Villaud, swamp ward, I would excavate a large tank or reservoir we will say 150 or 200 feet square, about 18 or 19 feet deep, or perhaps less. Into this should open two or three canals, from different directions of the swamp, into which again smaller ones may be cut. The larger drains into the reservoir, should be barely deep enough for the purpose of the drainage of the soil. In the next place the Villaud must be cut through! but don't be alarmed.—At the bottom of this cut, an arched drain must be laid, of sufficient height for its being entered to be cleared of any obstruction. At the end of the arched drain, next the sea, a good water-tight sluice-gate must be constructed, to be lifted up, and let down, when required. The part of the opened Villaud, over the drain may then be filled up, and the ground itself be as secure as ever.; a narrow cut, the breadth of the arched drain, will unite it with the reservoir. Our next position requires attention. The current of water, or drainage, from the reservoir, through the Villaud, to low water mark—*must travel on a regular plane, of the least possible inclination.*

All these being completed, we are to open the sluice, exactly at the time that the tide leaves the foot of the arched drain to sea-ward, and to shut it when, on the return of the tide, the water reaches the same spot.

It is clear, in this scheme, (the expence of which, I think, would not be fatal to the undertaking) that every thing will depend on the difference, between the level of low water mark, and that of the land to be recovered, or drained. If this is considerable (which I fear it is not) the difficulty would soon vanish, providing there was no oozing of the sea through the Villaud, which some apprehended, but which would be rectified by the reservoir.

The great secret, if any, is to see, in the first place, the broad drains into the reservoir, be made not an inch deeper, than is sufficient to clear the soil. The reservoir itself to be large enough to hold all the surplus water, that flows in betwixt the tides; that is to hold in the interval, between the opening and shutting of the sluice, all the water that may accumulate, either from the marsh, or that oozing through the Villaud; should it so do, and this, before the encrease of the water accumulating in the reservoir, reaches the level of the drains; and this is all that is wanted, because before it arrives to this pitch (from the capacity of the reservoir, to hold all the accumulating drainage) the sluice will be again opened, and the water never thus reach the level of the soil.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant.
X.

It was intended that an engraving of the proposed drains should have accompanied this, but we find, it impossible to procure even a wooden cut, for the occasion; so limited is our acquaintance with the fine arts.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

What a devil of a pother the Madras people have been making about free discussion and the liberty of the Press, can you tell us, what it is all about? Has the Madras Atmosphere returned to the state it was in, some time back, and all the folks there become mad? Or is it only a desire to make fine speeches, and "*Butler*" a man in a high situation? One of the Bengal papers which I have seen, hints that the Madras Orators know very little of the subject, about which they are making there fine speeches; and that the liberty of the Press at Calcutta is not what they seem to think. Another Editor, I understand, says he was content with the liberty they had; and that the Madras people while grasping at the shadow, may lose the substance. Is he right Mr. Editor?

But do, Mr. Editor, say for the information of a part of us here, what is the exact quantum of liberty of the Press in Calcutta; we are told there is a paper lately established ther, which pretends to discuss all manner of subjects, and which praises the ruling power in Calcutta to the Skies. We all know Sir, that Rulers are but men, and imagine that were this Editor, who is said to be perfectly Lynx-eyed in spying out faults in humbler spheres, at full liberty, he would *continue* to discover subjects for attack among the more elevated, as we cannot suppose this *independent* Journalist a time serving sycophant; nor on the other hand should we wish to conclude that the liberty resembles that formerly allowed somewhere on the continent, but I forget where; the monarch there however permitted free discussion with the exception *only* of attacks upon himself, his ministers and mistresses their friends, and the friends of their friends but any others might be attacked at pleasure.

All you see is puzzle with us; do enlighten us if you can. By the way, I have just seen a Madras Newspaper, what a dose for an Illustrious character! it almost made some of us vomit surely Sir, the Editor must think great men have great appetites, and will swallow any thing, they tell us to; but this is a mere flourish, when compared with some of the *originals*; oh fie' fie' Pah,' as Hamlet says when he smells the scull!

A wag here says, he is certain the Law business at Madras is declining, else why should Lawyers stand in the foreground on this occasion; the Press at liberty, he says, what a field may be opened, Scroggins *ver* Staverib, for defamation; do you take it Mr. Editor? Do publish this and also enlighten us upon the foregoing subject.*

Yours
A. SUBSCRIBER.

* We cannot believe in a Country like this, situated as we all are, that a sharp edged destructive weapon, is allowed to be taken up, and flourished at random, by any adventurer who may chuse to stoop for it.

To the EDITOR of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have perused with feelings of satisfaction and pleasure, the lively description given in the Paper of your Brother Editor; of the Dinner to The Hon'ble Mr. ELPHINSTONE, given by the 4th Madras Lt. Cavalry on the 16th, anniversary of the Battle of Assaye. I am certain that none of your Readers, who have ever seen the Man, will peruse with less satisfaction the following account, from a correspondent of mine; of a Similar tribute paid by the Bombay European Regiment, better known by the well earned appellation of the "*Bombay Toughs*," to the unremitting attention, zeal, and private worth of their Medical Officers, Dr. ROBERTSON and Mr. Assist. Surgeon DALGAIRNS, both about to quit the Regiment. This party was given on Monday the 27th Sept. The party being as many as the Mess Room could contain, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, where amongst other Deccan delicacies, were a profusion of New Potatoes and Marrow—Fat Peas. After the usual Toasts were drank, Major SANDWITH proposed the following Bumpers:—

1. Drs. Robertson and Dalgairns, and may they enjoy health and happiness wherever they go. Three times three. TUNE "*Auld Long Syne*."

Dr. Robertson returned thanks, in an appropriate Speech, and concluded by giving.

2. Major Sandwith and "The Toughs." Three times three. "*Bombay Infantry Quick Step.*"

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, and happiness attend him. Three times three. "*The Garb of Old Gaul.*"

4 Brigadier General Smith, and the Poonah Division of the Army. Three times three. "*Grenadiers March.*"

5. The Medical Men of the Bombay Army. "*Cheltenham Waltz.*"

Dr. Mardon, Superintending Surgeon returned thanks, I understand, in the name of the Profession in an appropri te Speech, which I regret my correspondent has omitted.

6. The Ladies of Poonah "*Here's a Health to all Good Lasses.*"

7. Major Lushington and the 4th Cavalry. "*The Bold Dragoon.*"

Various other Toasts and Songs followed, and as you well know, our ol friend HARRY ROBERTSON, you may conceive with what enthusiasm his favourite Song of "Should old acquaintance be forgot, & never brought to mind," was received on concluding it, his health as an individual was drank, with three cheers that made "The Welkin Roar." The party broke up at a late hour, not more delighted with the Hospitality of "The Toughs." Though gratified that they had so pleasingly evinced their sense of the Worth of the Man, they are about to lose. I can assert without fear of contradiction, that the name of HARRY ROBERTSON, was never mentioned, but with affectionate regard; by him the milk of uman kindness is evinced in many actions; and long after he has ceased to cheer us by his presence, will the memory of his goodness of heart enliven us with the pleasing recollection of "The Days A Long Syne."

My correspondent further mentions, that Night Robbers have been rather frequent, and that a few nights ago they succeeded in carrying off from a House, amongst other valuable property, a Port Folio of a Man of Letters. Containing amongst other Papers of no use to themselves or any other person, various Pieces of Original Poetry and "*Thoughts on the future consolidation of the Government of the conquered Countries,*" *and* "*Hints on the Establishment of a Tobacco Pipe Manufactory, on the uncultivated Clay grounds near* Poonah."

I am my dear Mr. Editor.
Yours, &c. &c. &c.
A BOMBAYER.

Camp at Bhooj, 11th Sept. 1819.

MR. EDITOR.

SIR,

I make no apology for offering you the enclosed, as I have no doubt it will afford you much satisfaction, to make more generally known, the humane exertions of an individual; Capt. GRANT is in a retired part of the Country, in Kattiwar, where Europeans are little known, or seldom seen; but where our character must stand high if his benevolent disposition is duly appreciated.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Tellen near Diu, 1st Aug. 1819.

I had the pleasure to receive yours of the 28th of June, and am sorry to learn so much loss has been sustained by the Earth Quake, in your quarter; we have had frequent returns of it here, but very mild since the first severe shock. We have also been visited by that dreadful disease the Cholera Morbus, and lost about fifty persons in Kowrinar. I gave medicine to about three hundred, out of which thirty died but their deaths did not arise from any inefficiency of the medicine. They had been attacked six and eight hours before I saw them, and the medicine had hardly time to operate before they died. I found Laudanum and Brandy of great use, in cases of severe spasm, and sometimes in purging without vomiting; In others, with severe vomiting and purging, the Calomel Laudanum and Peppermint appeared to answer best. Ginger, Garlick and Mustard beaten into powder, and rubbed over the body and extremities, had always a good effect in restoring heat and circulation. I generally gave a purge of Rhubarb and Calomel after the disease had subsided, which answered well, however, I was often obliged to give cordials for some days after the attack, in consequence of the great debility that succeeded severe fits of the disease. My medicine is all ex[illegible], and thank God the disease has consider[illegible] abated.

Yours, &c.
G. GRANT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we cannot insert the letter of Proprietas, he should address his letter to the Observer, who would perhaps awake from his long Nap, and take the subject into consideration.

The favors from Porebunder have been received, and shall meet with due attention.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1819.

The Calcutta papers now speak confidently as to plentifull crops of grain, and thereby give fresh hopes to the whole of India; though we are at such a distance yet the dealers in grain avail themselves of every rumour to raise the price of this necessary article; the encreased demand, is however a sufficient cause, for the present high prices, yet we have some hopes as the new crops in both the Koncans are said to be most luxuriant, and we also learn from Kutch that in spite of the general devastation caused by the Earthquakes, abundant crops of grain and Cotton may be expected, that the prices will soon be again at their proper level.

The arrival of the Honourable Company's Ship Princess Charlotte, Capt. Gribble, in Bengal, has put the Calcutta Editors in posession of most of the articles of intelligence, brought us by the Hannah.

The following Ships have been taken as Transports for the conveyance of troops to the Persian Gulf, for three months certain.

Ships Names.	*Tons.*	*Commanders.*
Ann F. T.	531	Thatcher.
Angelica.	356	Crawford.
Bombay Castle.	582	C. Hutchinson
Carron.	451	Weddell.
Cornwall.	423	Richardson.
Diana.	506	Williams.
Faz Rahmance.	465	M. Boles.
Glenelg.	810	Gover.
Hannah.	462	Heathorn.
Jessy.	340	Landale.
Jemima F. T.	444	M. Danby.
Orpheus F. T.	416	H. Milne.
Pascoa.	732	Ashmore.
Tons.	6518	

These Ships have been taken up, according to their capabilities at 14, 15, & 16, Rupees per Ton, per Month.

Theatre. Our expectations of the amusement in store for us on Friday evening was most fully realized; so evident a desire to please "Bars all criticism, and when we recollect that many of the Juvenile performers" strutted their hour on the stage, for the first time we must not be too fastidious; our old ones sustained their characters with their usual ability, and no praise of ours can add one jot to there well earned fame. The Wig of Pangloss, was however a non descript, but we are aware of the difficulty, of a proper equipment, so esential to the classic appearance of the learned L. L. D. and A. double S. The house was crouded, and honored by all the beauty and fashion of the settlement.

The Reports from the Persian Gulf, during this last week have been various and unsatisfactory; at one time the Joasmees, were said to have purposed to have sent a Chief to Bombay to sue for peace, and to remain as a pledge for the due performence of any terms the English Government, might insist on; this was contradicted by another, that, stated the Imaum to have been defeated, by these same people, that he had returned to Muscat, and had suffered much by desertions to the enemy. This means however neither more or less than that the Imaum has returned to Muscat, in order to perform the ceremonies incumbent on all Mahomedans on the festival of the (Buckeree, Ead,) commemoration of the intended sacrifice of Isaac, and by so doing has given up the little advantage he had gained over them. This has however confirmed us in our former opinion, that in this warfare we must stand alone, and that with the exception of a supply of water and provisions, no reliance is to be placed in them. Temporising is one of the articles of their creed and we believe the complete subjugation of this tribe by any hand but their own is not desired by them. Ibrahim Pacha, has also resigned the advantages he had gained over them and quitted the field at a time when a junction with our troops would have decided, if not their fate, the character of the War we are now about to wage.

Accident.—A shocking accident happened about a week ago by the neglect of a Horse keeper, who left a Buggy and Horse of which he had the charge in a crouded street, to look after itself; the consequence was the Horse took fright and ran off and before he was

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

topped had killed two children outright, and wounded, several others, one of whom fell a third victim to this fatal neglect on Sunday evening. We cannot help thinking that a small fine would have a good effect in making those people more cautious.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Masting of His Majesty's Ship Seringapatam, was completed last week.

We are informed that the Swallow for this port, left the Isle of France, some days before the Liverpool.

The Honorable Company's Chartered Ship York, for London, will be dispatched about the middle of the month, and the Bombay Merchant and Albinia, will follow about the end.

The Honorable Company's Craizer Antelope, and two Armed Pattamars sailed on Saturday, in order to scour the Coast of Kutch, and protect the native trade.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 2d, Grab Snow Seton, Nacoodah Murle Hadajee, from Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.—October 2d, The H. C. Cruizer Antelope, Thos. Tanner, to the Coast of Kutch and Sind.

Do. do. Armed Pattamar Durria Dowlatt, Syrang Shaick Hasson, to Ditto.

Do. do. Musquetoe, Syrang Bahadore, to Ditto.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for London.

Ship Sophia, Edwin, for Bussorah.

H. C. Ship York, Talbert, for London.

Ship Albinia, Lynn, fo do.

Ship Prince Regent, Clifford, for do.

Ship Ann, Dickie, for Malabar and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Curlew, Liverpool.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Aurora, Prince of Wales.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire, Ernaad; Chartered Ships York, and Marquis of Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Tenn, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Sophia, Cornwall, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Bombay Castle, Diana, Hannah, Fazel Kureem, Upton Castle, Faz, Rehmanee.

BENGAL.

Roberts, Jessy, Pascoa, Ann.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann.

ARABS.

Seton Grab, Ahmedy Grab, Sulimany, Durria Begee, Sahart.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrival at Kedgeree.

AUGUST 29th.—Ship Elizabeth, R. H. Gibson, from Madras 10th August, and Eskapilly the 19th ditto.

Do. 30th, Ship Oracabessa, D Thomson, from the Isle of France 17th July, and Madras, and Kissnapatam 22d August.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—H. C. Ship Carnatic, Blanchard, from Madras the 20th August.

Do. do. Ship Thomas Grenville, Manning, from ditto ditto.

Do. 3d, Portuguese Ship Sete De Marco, A. F. Roiz, from Rio de Janerio the 6th June.

Do. 4th H. C. Ship Princes Charlotte of Wales Gribble.

Do. do. H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington, J. Wood, from England 24th May.

Do. do. Arab Ship Nadir Shaw, Nacoda, from Judda 19th August.

Arrived off Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 1st, The Union, and the La Minerva.

Do. 3d, The Oracabessa.

PASSENGERS.

Per Elizabeth, from Madras.—Lieut. R. Inverarity Mr. James Barrett, Mariner, Fre Joao de St. Anna, Franciscan Priest.

From Penang.—Lieut. T. D. L. Davis, 2d Batt. 20th N. I.

Per H. C. Ship Charlotte of Wales.—Mrs. Sherlock; Mrs. Pemberton; Mrs. Bowen; Misses Keys, S. Keys, Smith, Buckingham; Col. Robison, C. B.; Major Holford; Capts Husband, Dickson, Andrge and Pratt; Reynolds Sherlock; Surgeon Featherstone; Lieuts. Pemberton, Watson, Mellis, O'Brien, Morgell, Brown, and Jordan; Cornet Robinson; Ensigns Hartly and Murray, Messrs Garrett, Wilson, Griffiths, Stevens; Shortland, and Templer, Cadets; Mr. Franklin.

Per Marquis of Wellington.—Mrs. Hope; Mrs. Wyatt, H. Hope Esq. Civil Service; J. M. McNabb ditto. M. M. Leod, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon; C. W. Welshman, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon;—Griffith, Esq. Assist. Surgeon;—Fairlie. Esq. Lieut. Col. Tidy, C. B. Lieuts. Brenan, G. Mackenzie, Flowler, Kent, Mansell, H. M. 14th Regt. with a detachment; Ensign Murray, H. M. 59th. Regt. with a detachment; Ensign Caruthers, H. M. 17th Regt. Ensign Cates, H. M. 87th Regt. Messrs Wyatt, Head, Cooke, Campbell, Writers; Messrs. Fleming, White Wakefield. Cautly, Campbell, Roberts, McMorine, Moorshead, Halhed, McVitie and Corbett, Cadets; Mr. Farbur Free Mariner.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In two or three days.

Ship Monarch, D. Campbell, and Ship Greenock D. McLarty for Greenock.

Departures from Calcutta.

AUGUST 28th.—Ship Windermere. A. Williams, for Liverpool.

Do. 31st, Ship Lord Cochrane, A. A. L. Williams, for London, via Madras and Cape.

SEPTEMBER 8TH.—Ship Stanmore, W. B. Torlesses, for Batavia.

Do. do. Hasamy, C. E. Smith, for Persian Gulf.

Gone to Sea during the week.

The Aurora.
The American Ship Cadmus,
The Bengal.
The Georgiana and.
H. M. Sloop Dauntless.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 4TH INSTANT.

Diamond Hurbour.

Remains.—The Surry.
Coming to town,—The Elizabeth.
Gone down,—Ship Elizabeth, Oster, and Hyperion.
Passed up,—The Arab Ship Nadirsnaw.

New Anchorage

Remain,—H. C. Ships Thomas Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva, Rose, Atlas and Streatham.
Gone down—Ship Aberdeen, H. C. Ships Princes Charlotte of Wales and Marquis of Wellington.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—September 9th, Brig Jane, B. Williams, from Calcutta 1st August.

Do. do. Brig Genereux, Leaugard, from Maurittius 3d, August.

Do. 11th, Schooner Swallow, M. Rudland from Masulipatam 5th September.

Do 12th, Ship Acteon, J. Mackay, from Port Louis 20th August.

Do. 13th, Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, from Bombay, 30th August.

Do do Schooner Princess Charlotte, J. L. Fislic, from Negapatam 9th, and Pondichery, 12th September.

Do. 14th, Ship Mary Anne, J. W. Williams, from Covelong 13th September.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 8th, Ship Mary Ann, Williams, for Covelong.

Do. 12th, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Bombay.

Do. 15th, Ship Acteon, J. Mackay, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIED.—At Secunderabad, on the 21st of September by the Rev. H. Harper, Capt. Joseph Wetherall, of H. M. Royal Scots, to Almeria Laura, and Captain Frederick Larkins Doveton, of the Madras Light Cavalry to Amelia Sophia, twin daughters, of Charles T. Grant, Esq. Pay Master of H. M. Royal Scots, and Nieces of the late Lord Viscount Falkland.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th ultimo, at Surat, the Lady of Samuel Sproule Esq. Superintending Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Daughter.

At Byculla on the 30th, September, the Lady of Major Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, of a Daughter.

On Monday last, the Lady of William Erskine Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—September 30th G. G. Wallace, Serjeant Major 1st. 5. Native Infantry.

Died on Wednesday 29th of September, at eight o'clock in the morning, Hugh George Macklin Esq. Advocate General, of a complaint which after his death was proved to be a disordered liver. For twelve years has our eastern Hemisphere been brightened by the presence of a man, whose brilliant genius and exalted talents were equalled by the excellence of his heart, and the integrity of his character. The rare endowments of his mind were brightened by all that education could bestow, and refined by an intercourse with that world, where it was hoped he again would shine, admired for his talents as a scholar, a poet and an orator, and respected as a man, as a statesman and a friend. His good qualites were noble exalted virtues, his imperfections but foibles. The cold cup of misery he filled with consolation, but poured the rich tide of genius, wit and eloquence, into the goblet that beamed with joy and plenty. An affectionate son, a generous brother and an attached friend, he has in all these relations left behind him those, who will never cease to deplore his loss, and to revere the memory of one whose like they will probably never meet again;

"Whose humour as gay as the fire fly's light,
"Play'd round every subject and shone as it play'd,
"Whose wit in the combat as gentle as bright,
"Ne'er carried a heart stain away on its blade;—

"Whose eloquence brightening whatever it tried,
"Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave,—
"Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide,
"As ever bore freedom aloft on its wave.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 9th ultimo, Mr. James Fielder, of the Hon'ble Campany's Bengal Marine, to Miss Louisa Walters, second daughter of Mr. James Walters, of Cawnpore.

At Benares, on the 20th ultimo, Lieut. R. S. Sutherland, of the Bombay Army, to Miss Robeson.

At Dum-Dum, on the 23d ultimo, W. Harris, Esq. to Eliza, second daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Horsford, of the Bengal Artillery.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th instant, the Lady of Major Robert Hampton, of a still-born Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of the Hon'ble J. E. Elliot, of a Son.

At Nattore, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of I. F. Elerison, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, the Lady of the Rev. James Keith, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Hampson, of a Son.

On Monday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. W. H. Twenty-man, of a Son.

On Tuesday the 31st ultimo, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a Daughter.

Same date, Mrs. W. Wallis, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Barelly, on the 15th ultimo, George, the Infant Child of Lieut. I. J. Hamilton, 4th N. Regiment; aged six days.

At the house lately occupied by Mr. Bartlett, Branch Pilot, Bow Bazar, on the 23d ultimo, Joseph Sharpe, Esq. proprietor of the Nautical Academy; aged 28 years.

Same date, of the cholera morbus, Mr. William Doll, Chief Mate of the Ship *Stockton*.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. James Tulloh; aged 44 years.

At Fort William, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. James Robins, of the Madras Army.

On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, accompanied by her Infant Baby, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Hampson, whose early and unaffected piety rendered her dear to all her friends while living, and now affords them the most soothing consolation, in the hope that she will obtain an everlasting reward.

On Thursday, Mrs. Anne Grant, widow of Major P. L. Grant, Officiating Town and Fort Major, aged 28 years.

At Nagpore, on the 25th July, Lieut. Col. H. Munt, C. B. of 6th Light Cavalry.

Departed this life on the 26th July, at Mattra, Col. Richard Frith, aged 62—leaving a large circle of friends to lament his very unexpected demise. Few men possessed more general knowledge of India than Colonel Frith, and had he lived to fill the station which his most intimate friends knew was the greatest wish of his heart on returning to Europe namely, a Seat in the Direction, we know none would have been more competent to the duties required from a member of that body. A kindness of disposition and vivacity of temper always attached a numerous circle of friends to Col. Frith, who now feel the loss they sustained in his unexpected Death.

On the 5th of May, at Sea, on board the *Moira*, Mrs. Maddock, the Lady of Capt. Maddock, Assistant Secretary, to the Military Board—and the daughter of Benjamin Comberbach, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At St. Thome, on Monday the 6th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenat and Adjutant Cleveland, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, of a Son.

On Thursday evening, the 9th, Instant, at the Honorable Sir EDMUND STANLEY'S Mrs. BONTIEN, of a Son.

On the 2d Instant, at Bellary, the Lady of the Rev. W. Reeve, of Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, of the Hooping Cough, soon after 3 o'clock in the morning of the 6th Inst. aged 2 years and 8 months, Lousia,—At 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day, aged 5 months, Sarah; and at one o'clock the following morning, aged 18 months Mary; Daughters of Major Captain C. A Walker, of the 18th Regiment N. I. and Major of Brigade in the Southern Division. Thus in the short spece of less than 42 hours, has the unrelenting hand of death deprived two of the most affectionate parents of all their offspring.

At Cochin, on the 28th August, the Lady of Capt. J. D. Stewart, Master Attendant at that place—aged 32 years, 6 months and 22 days.—She was an affectionate Wife, a dutiful Daughter, and a tender Mother; leaving a disconsolate husband, with two young daughters, to bewail her loss.

On the 5th Instant, Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Reily, the relict of the late Captain Reily, of the Madras Establishment.

At the Presidency on Tuesday the 14th Instant, of an attack of the Liver, Lieutenant George, Mowbray Smith, of the 5th Regt. Cavalry, in the 28th year of his age.

This amaiable young man in disposition, manners, acquirements and high principles, united all that was requisite to form an agreeable companion, a valuable friend and a true gentleman; in she hearts of his surviving friends who now deeply lament his early fate the memory of his virtues is enshrined, and they be long held in cherished remembrance.

On the morning of the 13th Instant, Captain Robert Simpson of the 16th Regt. N. I.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	11th September, 1819.	SELL.
7 As.	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes.	11 A.

VALUE OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

Sa. Rs. 205. 8. per 100 Spanish Dollars.

BENGAL MARINER'S WIDOW'S FUND.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
&c. &c. &c.

Calcutta, 25th August 1819.

At a Meeting held this-day, at the House of Mr. HENRY MATHEW, of Owners and Commanders of Ships and Vessels belonging to the port of Calcutta, for the purpose of establishing an institution for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Commanders and Officers on the Bengal Marine Service.

PRESENT.

Capt. BENJAMIN FERGUSON,	Capt. C. A. HARRIS,
MATHEW SMITH,	HUGH CATRRO,
WILLIAM KINSEY,	R. L. LAWS,
JAMES WEBSTER,	DAIRE KIDD,
AUGUSTUS PELLY,	*and*
ROBERT ALLAN,	Mr. HENRY MATHEW.

Who, considering the improbability of a sufficient number of Commanders and Officers becoming stationary on shore to conduct its proceedings and management, and with a view of making it fully efficient, Resolved to invite the support and aid of persons of every profession and calling, to unite and become Members; that a selection of such Gentlemen may be made, as will by their advice, assistance, and counsels, place it upon the most respectable footing.

The following Resolutions were then proposed, and agreed to:—

I.—That an Institution be formed under the name of "THE BENGAL MARINER'S WIDOW'S FUND."

II.—That the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings be solicited to become the Patron of the Institution.

III.—That the Supreme Government of India be requested to give it their countenance and support.

IV.—That the Merchants, Agents, and Insurance Offices, be requested to give it their assistance.

V.—That Donations be solicited and received from all persons inclined to favour and support so laudable and useful and Institution.

VI.—That it consist of an unlimited number of Subscribers, to be divided into two classes.

VII.—That it be confined to the Widows and Orphans of those only, who have entered, or may hereafter enter the holy state of matrimony.

VIII.—That considering that a number of persons at the commencement of this Institution, may have families of children, born *out* of wedlock, without adequate means for their support in the event of the death of the Father, and that there are so few means of obtaining such; it is resolved, that a Father so circumstanced, on becoming a Subscriber to this Institution, shall have a claim on the Funds to the Extent of three Children only, provided they are fully described in every respect, and acknowleged by the Father as his Children, supported by the evidence of two respectable witnesses; but that none so born after this period be admitted upon any terms.

IX.—That for the encouragement of Subscribers, no restrictions be made as to the pecuniary circumstances of the subscribing Members at the time of their decease, but that all their families be alike entitled to receive benefit from the Institution, on a scale hereafter to be laid down, under the *supposition*, that no family possessed of an independent property, or hereafter becoming so, would make their claim upon this Fund; but that they would readily relinquish their benefit, to those less fortunate than themselves.

X.—That the Institution be managed by a Secretary, under the controul of a Committee of five of its subscribing Members, who are permanent Residents in Calcutta, three of whom shall from a Quorum, and the Secretary be a permanent Member: but the Committee to have no power essentialy to alter any of the Resolutions established at its formation, without its being refered to the consideration of the Members at large at a General Meeting, when the Majority are to determine.

XI.—That the Committee remain in Office for one year only, without they be duly elected again at the Annual Meeting, to be held for the inspection of accounts, and sanction of its proceedings.

XII.—That should any Members (not less than five) wish to suggest any alteration in the existing Regulations, they be required to give Ten Days notice to the Secretary in writing, stating the subject they mean to bring forward, when a general special Meeting may be called to determine upon it.

XIII.—That the Funds of the Institution be managed by the Secretary and Committee for the time being, and that whenever the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and Five Hundred (2,500) shall appear in hand, they shall then invest in Government Securities the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Thousand, (2000) in the *names* of the Committee, which will be as full Security as can be obtained.

XIV.—That with a view to the economy of the disbursements of its Funds (the Institution being considered purely charitable) the Secretary shall only have an allowance absolutely necessary to defray the expences of management, which the *Projector* supposes the Sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred, (100) monthly, would fully compensate, exclusive of Printing and Law Charges.

XV.—That re-marriage be made a sufficient ground to exclude all Widows from the benefit of the Institution; but, in the event of their being again left in a state of widowhood, without an adequate provision for their support, and on their appearing fit objects for relief from this Fund, they be again admitted to the benefits of it, under the same provisions and limitations as on their original admission.

XVI.—That as the intent of the Institution is solely for the *relief* of Widows and Orphans of subscribing Members, no application of its Funds, be made on any other account whatever, with the exception of expences of Management, Printing, and Law Charges.

XVII.—That should at any future period the Funds admit of an extension of its benefits to the support of maimed or worn-out Commanders and Officers of the Country service, or other deserving Members, such object be duly considered, and careful Regulations framed for this purpose.

XVIII.—That Members be allowed to subscribe for any number of Shares, provided they name whose Life it is upon, and for whose benefit it is intended; and that only one risk be staked on one Life.

XIX.—That with a view also to encourage the raising a sufficient Fund, any Agency House, Owner of Ship or Ships, or other Persons so disposed, on giving the stipulated Donation of either Class, and paying the yearly Subscription, be allowed to place upon the Funds of the Institution, the Widows or Orp-

(To be continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

The following beautiful verses refer to the escape of the unfortunate Charles Edward, in which the heroine Flora Macdonald was so prominent an agent; though certainly coeval with the transaction which form the subject of them. Their author is unknown.

FLORA'S BOWER.

Wha is the sleeping youth that lies
Within my greenwood bower?
The clusters o' his yellow hair
A' dripping wi' the shower.

Oh by his bonner's faded plume,
His plaidie, rudely torn,
He seems some weary traveller
Deserted and forlorn.

But gaze upon that open brow,
That graceful form survey,
Those looks, though gentle, do not seem
Accustomed to obey.

And see the wind has blown aside
The sleeper's tattered vest;
And is not that a royal star
Which glitters on his breast?

Ye', my belov'd, forsaken Prince
On female aid relies;
Can death young Flora's courage daunt?
No; for her King she dies!

Sleep on, my Prince, securely sleep,
Let every doubt depart,
The foe that would their slumbers break
Must pierce my faihtfu' heart.

(Continued from the third Page.)

hans of any of their Commanders or Officers who may die, and be left in distress, agreeably to the foregoing Resolution, and agreeably to the rate of their Subscription, provided the Husband was not a Subscriber to the Institution.

XX. That any person giving a Donation of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred, (500) be considered as Honarary Member and entitled to a Vote at General Meetings; and that Members subscribing upon three Lives be entitled to Two Votes, but that no additional number of Shares be considered as qualifying them to give more Votes at a General Meeting.

XXI.—That on entering the Institution every Member be required to pay a Donation for admission of Ten Gold Mohurs in the First Class, and of Five Gold Mohurs in the Second Class.

XXII.—That a Subscribers to the First Class be required to pay the Sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred and Twenty (120) in advance, to entitled him to the benefit of the Institution, and that if not paid within Six Months, if at sea, or Two Months, if on shore, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the time of the same becoming due, he be considered to forfeit all and every benefit resulting there from.

XXIII.—That a Subscriber to the Second Class in like manner be considered to pay the Yearly Sum of Sicca Rupees Sixty (60) under the same regulations and limitations.

XXIV.—That a Subscriber paying a double Donation or admission, and the Sum of Sicca Rupees Twelve Hundred (1,200) equal to Ten Years' Subscription, be considered as a Peimanent Member for life, and that no further calls be made upon him, his Family being entitled to come upon the Fund in case of casualty, without any limitations.

XXV.—That no claims be admitted to come upon the Fund of the Institution, until it amounts to the clear sum of Sicca Rupees ONE LAC, (100,000) placed out at interest, and that this capital be on no consideration encroached upon.

XXVI.—That the Family of a Subscribing Member have no claim upon the Funds, (with the exception of the Permanent Member) until such Subscribing Member shall have survived One Year from the date of his Subscription, and that in case of his death before that period, his Subscription, Money be refunded to his heirs.

XXVII.—That the Widow and Orphans of a Member of the First Class receive *One Month* after his decease a *Monthly* Allowance of Sicca Rupees Eighty, (80) and for each child in like manner, the sum of Sicca Rupees Sixteen, (16) with reference to the Funds of the Institution, provided that such Widow shall not have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband for adultery, or at the time of her Husband's demise, shall have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

XXVIII.—That the Widow and Orphans of the Members of the Second Class receive in like manner a Monthly Sum of Sicca Rupees Forty, (40) and for each Child Sicca Rupees Eight, (8) under the same regulations and limitations as in the foregoing Resolution.

XXIX.—That should there be no Widow on the decease of a Subscriber, but only Orphans, the Committee for the time being, be considered as Guardians (if need be) as far as relates to the allowance paid from the Funds of this Institution, which shall be at the rate of Sicca Rupees 25 per Month, in whatever class they may be.

XXX.—That the Committee be empowered to grant *relief* to the Family of any Subscribing Members desirous of returning to Europe, to the extent of Sicca Rupees One Thousand for the Widow, and Sicca Rupees Two Hundred for each Child, without interest, as a Loan to be charged to their *Yearly* allotted allowances.

XXXI.—That the allowances to Children cease on their attaining the Age of 16 years for Boys, and on the marriage or settlement of Girls provided they are good Members of Society.

XXXII.—That Provision be made for Payments of Annuities in England.

XXXIII.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Henry Mathew, for his attention and assistance in the formation of this Institution, and that he be requested to act as Secretary, and to publish these Resolutions for general information.

XXXIV.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to John Palmer, Esq. for his liberal Donation of Sicca Rupees One Thousand (1000) in this early stage of the formation of the Institution towards it support.

XXXV.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Edward Brightman, Esq. for his Donation of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred (500) also in this early stage of the Society.

XXXVI.—That a General Meeting of the Subscribers be called at the Exchange Rooms, on a day hereafter to be named, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and the consideration of other matters that may be laid before them.

XXXVII.—That a Copy of these Printed Resolutions be left at the Exchange for General Subscription, and another with the Secretary.

(Names of Gentlemen Present.)

Capt. Benjamin Ferguson, Mathew Smith, William Kinsey, James Webster, Augustus Pelly, Robert Allan, Capt. C. A. Harris, Hugh Cathro, R. L. Laws, Daire Kidd, and Mr. Henry Mathew.

(Signed) HENRY MATHEW, *Secretary*

CALCUTTA, September 6.

The H. C. Ship *Princess Charlotte*, Capt. Gribble, has arrived at the New Anchorage, having left the Downs 24th of May, We have been kindly favored with a letter—and a rice Curren of 9712 chests of Indigo sold at the East India House, which documents, will be interesting to our Commercial readers.—We understand that the *Marchioness of Ely* reached England in the 5th or 6th May; and as far as we have been able to learn, from private letters received, the passengers had all landed in good health. Should we collect any further particulars, they shall appear in a Postscript.—We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, which is equally creditable to all the parties:—

On board the H. C. ship Princess Charlotte of Wales; New Anchorage, 2d September, 1819.

To

Captain C. B. GRIBBLE.

Dear Sir,

We the several Officers and Passengers, who have just arrived from England, in the Hon'ble Company's ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, under your command; being unanimous in our feelings of satisfaction and gratitude for the kind and liberal treatment, which we have experienced from you on the voyage, and desirous of expressing our sentiments before we take leave of you, have resolved to offer you our cordial thanks, and to request that together with them, as a more permanent token of our good wishes, you will accept a piece of plate of the value of one hundred Guineas, which will be presented to you the earliest opportunity.

We have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your sincere Friends, and obdt. Servants,

W. Robison, Lieut.-Col. H. M. 24th Foot.
G. Halford, Major, H. M. 59th Foot.
Francis Dickson, Captain, 21st N. I. Bengal Establishment.
Richard C. Andree, Captain, 4th N. I. Bengal Establishment.
J. Featherston, H. M. 24th Foot.
John Sherlock, Paymaster, H. M. 87th Foot.
P. Benson Husband, Captain, H. M. 87th Foot.
John B. Pratt, Captain, 4th Bengal N. I.
Thomas A. Moryell, Lieutenant, 8th Light Dragoons.
George A. Pemberton, Lieutenant, 28th Bengal N. I.
Terenu O'Brien, Lieutenant, 87th Foot.
B. P. Browne Lieut. 11th Light Dragoons.
A. Watson, Lieutnant, 24th Regiment.
William Mellis, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment.
William Jordan, Lieutenant, 11th Light Dragoons.
Gorge Murray, Ensign, 24th Foot.
J. Robinson, Cornet, 8th Light Dragoons.
H. W. Hartley, Ensign, 24th Foot.
George Frankland.
G. Griffiths, Cadet.
V. Shortland ditto.
L. Wilson, ditto.
G. Templer ditto.
W. Garrett, ditto.
J. Stevens, ditto.

To

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBISON.
H. M. 24th Regt. C. B.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through you of a letter from the several Ladies, and Officers of H. M. 24th 59th, 87th 11th, 8th, H. C. 4th, 26th, and 28th, Regiments, and Passenger, who did me the honor of taking their Passage in this Ship from England, conveying their unanimouse intention of presenting me with a Piece of Plate, value One Hundred Guineas.

I have to request, my dear Sir, that you will do me the favor of assuring the Ladies and Gentlemen, that I feel deeply impressed with this flattering mark of their attention and kindness to me, and that I beg they will accept my unfeigned thanks.

It was my good fortune to have had a party whose gentlemanly behaviour, and undeviating good fellowship, so essentially contributed to the harmony which has happily pervaded our society throughout the passage.—I feel this the more, as from their partiality and kindness, they have greatly overrated, any little attention I may have had the pleasure in shewing them.

Allow me to offer you my cordial thanks for the very handsome manner you were pleased to communicate the sentiments of those Ladies and passengers, for whom I shall always entertain the greatest respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
With esteem, your obliged and faithful humble servant,
CHARLES B. GRIBBLE.

Madras.

The Honorable *Sir* George Cooper embarked on the Ship *Reliance*, Captain Pike, for Bombay, on Sunday morning under the Salute due to his rank.

The following are the Names of the Passengers proceeding to the other Coast by this opportunity.

Sir George Cooper, Lady Cooper, & family, Mrs. Colonel Smith and Mr. Malcolm, for Bombay; John Babington, Esq. Mrs. Babington & Miss Babington, for Calicut; Colonel Newall, and Dr. Shephard, for Goa; Lieutenant Ware, in charge of a detachment of Troops also for Bombay.

We republish the following Article relative to the unfortunate loss of the Ship *Hayston*, from the Ceylon Gazette of the 29th ultimo.

"We regret to lay before our readers the following brief but unfortunate account of the loss of the Ship *Hayston* wrecked on a reef to the Westward of the Maldiva Islands on the 20th of July last. The Captain with part of his Passengers and Crew reached Galle on the 25th Instant by means of a Maldiva boat which sailed from Maldiva on the 18th Instant—we hope to be able to communicate to the public in our next the particulars of this disastrous event.

Loss of the Ship Hayston Capt. Sartorius.

The *Hayston*, left Isle of France on the 1st of July and experienced a very fair passage until we crossed the Line, when the weather became exceedingly squally from the N. W. and continued such untill the 20th of July then in last. 6 North long 72 20 by account East, having been for several days without any observation—at 3 P. M. observed breakers to lee-ward, put the Ship immediately in Stays, but when the Head Sails were a back she struck and knocked off the Rudder, which carried away the Starboard counter, and in conrse of a quarter of an hour, there was 7 feet water in the Hold—since that period up to this day we have gone through various hardships, a detail of which shall be given hereafter.

A gentleman Passenger, Mr. Meyer, lost his life in the surf; the long boat with a woman, two little girls, and three men, and a raft with three Lascars are till missing, and I fear have met a watery grave. H. SARTORIUS.

Galle, 26th August, 1819."

European Extracts.

MANILLA.

Private letters from Manilla have been received in town, dated the end of December, which state, that the increasing produce of that place, particularly in the article of sugar, offering greater advantage for speculation than any part of the coast, it was selling at seven dollars the pecul of 140lbs. English at the highest. Nine American ships had sailed from thence loaded entirely with it, for speculation. Besides the vast increase of sugars, (say the letter) we shall be able, in a year or two, to export from 80 to 90,000 peculs of coffee, and which is said to be far better than that even from Java, and the indigo is likewise improving. The export of cotton had also rapidly increased. A new regulation had been passed, that doubloons should go current at 16 dollars, and the duties of imports were very trifling. The island is stated to be very healthy.

St. James's Chronicle, May 25.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Tuesday, May 25.

WOODBRIDGE V. SPOONER.

This was an action on a promissory note for 100*l.* brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, an executrix. The facts, as disclosed on the evidence, were these:—The deceased, an aged woman, was possessed of about 300l. in the funds, and the interest of that sum being inadequate to her support, she requested the plaintiff to give her the run of his house, on Sundays and whenever she pleased; and by way of return, she promised to leave him 100*l.* She afterwards gave him a note for that sum payable after her decease: and, subsequently to the date of that note, she made her will, and left him and his wife 10l. each.

The Court held, that this note must be considered as a legacey and not as a debt, the deceased having only spoken of the 100l. as a remuneration after her life. A *post-obit* bond would be binding; but this, it seemed, was only a legacy; and a legacy could not be recovered at law.

The learned Judge therefore recommended, that the plaintiff should be nonsuited, with leave to move to enter a verdict in his favour.

Some other cases were tried, but none of them afforded any publick interest. His Lordship sits to-morrow at Guildhall.

LONDON SESSIONS.

On Monday these sessions commenced before the Recorder, Mr. Ald. Ansley, Mr. Ald. J. Smith, and Mr. Ald. Rothwell.

Thomas John Waters, a Quaker, was indicted for refusing to take upon himself the office of constable for the ward of Dowgate. As soon as the cause was called on, the defendant protested against the power of the Court to try the cause, the whole of the proceedings being illegal. The Recorder informed him, that was not the time for him to make his objections, the Grand Jury had found the bill, and the trial must be proceeded in; he could not therefore be heard. The defendant insisted he could be heard; his objection was against the Court's proceeding at all; he stood there as much for the public as himself, and again insisted upon his right to be then heard. The Recorder cautioned him against persisting in such improper conduct, and the case was opened by Mr. Reynolds.

All the necessary facts being proved, the defendant then enterd into a history of the office of constable, which he traced up to the reign of Edward III., to shew that housekeepers only were liable to the office, and argued from the act 10 Geo. III., cap. 22, for regulating the city watch, that no indictment would lie in their case, the ultimate decision being with the Quarter-sessions. He then said he had a lease of the upper part of the house only, and that the landlord was to pay the taxes. The lease was then called for and produced, but the defendant not being prepared to prove the execution of it, it could not be read. The defendant then claimed that time should be allowed him to produce the signing witness: and declared, that if the Court convicted him, he would take it into a higher tribunal.

The Common-Sergeant replied and the jury, after a few observations from the Recorder, brought in a verdict of—*Guilty*.

The Court then sentenced the defendent, to pay a fine of 10 guineas, and to be imprisoned till such fine was paid.

Mr. Waters paid the fine immediately, and stated his determination to bring the question before another Court.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.
March 31st,

CHAPLAIN AT CANTON.

The *Chairman* said, before the court separated, there was a subject which he wished to bring under their notice. The court of direc-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, in APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printers, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 6, OCTOBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page)

lors had felt it necessary to appoint a chaplain to the factory at Canton, in order that individuals there should not exist without the means of religious improvement, an omission that might, in truth, be heretofore complained of. There would not have been an absolute necessity for bringing the appointment under the notice of the court, as the chaplain would be paid out of the emoluments of the factory; but as it was a new office, it was proper that the approbation of the proprietors should be obtained. In the mean time, the court, thinking that the chaplain should be sent out with all convenient speed, had authorised him to proceed as they had a right to do; if the proprietors refused their sanction, which he could not anticipate, the only inconvenience would be, that the person whom the directors had appointed would have a journey to China and back.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, if they sent persons out to China, unless they were very careful whom they selected, they might undermine their interest in that quarter. They ought to recollect that the Jesuits had established a power of their own, instead of supporting that of Spain. The hon. proprietor was proceeding, when he was interrupted by.

The *Chairman*, who said the directors were not going to send out a Jesuit. *(Mr. Lowndes made an effort to speak.)* The Chairman begged leave to stop this debate. The hon. proprietor might discuss the question at another court.—*(Mr. Lowndes made another attempt to be heard.)* The Chairman said, "Mr. Lowndes, I must really address you by name, and compliment you on the admirable state of your lungs. I beg leave to observe, that this gentleman is not a sectarian, but a regular clergyman of the church of England; therefore, I hope the appointment will be unanimously approved of, and I beg of you, above all things, not to give us another speech."—*(A laugh.)*

The court then adjourned.

A letter from Hamburgh of the 14th inst. announces, that "the great commercial firm of Zuckerbacker, Klein and Co. of Riga, has suspended its payments. The calamity had been for some time expected. M. Klein of Hamburgh, when the first news of their difficulties reached that place, after transacting business as usual on Change, disappeared the same evening, leaving a letter recommending his family to the care of his friends, and has not since been heard of."

Accounts from Vienna state that the Duke of Reichstadt (Charles Napoleon) had been afflicted for some days with the small pox, but that no doubt was entertained of his speedy recovery. He is at present near Vienna.

Extract from the St. Vincent Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, 20th March, 1819.

By a Gentleman from the Oronoco, which he left early in the last week, we learn that the intelligence of a defeat of a detachment of the Royal Army of the 9th ult. had been confirmed by the arrival of official despatches from the Independent Chiefs, detailing the particulars of this action, in which 400 of Morillo's army were killed on the field, and 200 taken prisoners. In consequence of this discomfiture, and the great scarcity of provisions in the Royal Army, the latter had been compelled to retreat. The British troops lately arrived at Angastora, to the amount of several hundred, had been formed into a separate brigade, and proceeded to co-operate with the army.

New York Papers to the 19th ult. arrived this morning. On Wednesday, the 8th, a destructive fire broke out at Norfolk, in Virginia, which destroyed 150 houses. Other fires have taken place at New York, Philadelphia, Savannah, and Troy.

M. Levillian a mechanist of Rouen, has recently obtained a patent for the invention of a new machine, which he calls the *Hydraulic Hydra*. By the aid of this important machine, the inventor can create falls of water at his pleasure, and it will probably be adopted as a substitute for high pressure steam engines, an attempt to introduce which has lately been made in France, though they have not proved so successful as was expected.

[*St. James's Chronicle*,—*May* 25.

OF OBSERVING THE LATITUDE BY THE POLE OR NORTH STAR.

It is much to be regretted that this extremely valuable acquisition is not more generally known to Mariners.

The Writer of this was nearly 30 Years in the East India Company's Service, before he was acquainted with this invaluable blessing to Mariners, in the Northern Hemisphere.

But the charge of several Ships has increased the ardour to ascertain by every possible means, *the exact situation* in which he is placed, but more particularly when approaching land or danger, where, it would in the present day, be unpardonable to be ignorant of it.

The experience of the last four years has given frequent proofs of the great advantage this Star affords, but one in particular he will relate, as having happened on his last Voyage.

Having passed between the Islands of Formosa and the Basshees, with two other Ships in charge, bound to Canton—a gale of wind commenced, and blew without intermission for several days at North and N. by E. with such thick weather, that neither Sun, Moon or Stars were seen for four Days and Nights—but on the Evening of the fifth day of the gale, the clouds began to break to the windward, and promised an opportunity of snatching an Altitude of the Pole*Star, which after two hours anxious watching, was happily obtained, and the Latitude determined, and corroborated by another Altitude of the same Star. A quarter of an hour afterwards, the same break in the clouds afforded an opportunity of an Altitude of another Star for the *time*, and consequently the Longitude by Chronometer.

When the situation of the Ships was found to be so near the Pratas Shoal, as to have rendered it a matter of doubt, had the opportunity described not been afforded, and that the Ships had they pursued our intentions during the night without observations, whether they would not, in all probability have been hampered, if not driven upon it.

Instead of which the Ships were immediately wore and the course shaped for Pedro Branca, which was correctly made the following Evening by means of these observations alone, (for no other opportunity was afforded) and the Squadron safely anchored in Macao Roads the following morning.

This is only one instance of many under the immediate knowledge of the Writer—and he has heard his brother Officers adduce many others of a similar nature.

Mr. Norie's method of correcting the Altitude of the Pole Star at any time of the Night, will be found very convenient, as also Mr. Elford's Circular Table for the same purpose.

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* *It is to be hoped our Astronomers will favour us with the daily Declination of this Planet, at such times as when the variation of the Declination is considerable*, and not regular, *which is consequently inconvenient to persons not sufficiently acquainted with its motion to correct it, but by guess.—The fear of any mistake of this nature, frequently deters the Navigator from what might otherwise prove a useful observation to him.*

Whilst on the subject of Latitude, an observation or two may not prove useless to the young Navigator.

He is particularly recommended to get such a sufficient knowledge of the fixed Stars as to enable him to know them at any time of the Night.

And as some one or other of the Fixed Stars are perpetually passing the Meridian, so, in a clear Night, may he as frequently observe his Latitude by them.

But the best time to observe the Stars Altitude, is during the Twilight of the Morning and Evening, when both the Horizon and the Star may be distinctly seen, and consequently both the Latitude and apparent time of the Ship determined with equal accuracy as by the Sun; and if there is a Chronometer on board, I need not add, the Longitude also.

During a long practice (amongst other methods for finding the Latitude) I have frequently used Doctor Mackay's excellent Rule (Prob. XI. Page 330, Vol. I.) "By the *Altitude of two Stars at the same time*, OR *at different times; and if at different time, the Interval between the observations.*"

The Observer has only to select two Stars whose right ascensions differ 2, 3 or 4 hours from each other: for should they be too near each other, the observation would be subject to error, if the Altitude and Time were not taken very correctly.

I have given the reference to two Stars at different times, and the Interval, rather than trust to a second Observer, unless I was aware of his ability to give a correct Altitude.

It is greatly to be lamented that some able Man should not revise Doctor Mackay's Tables: the typographical errors in them are so numerous, that it is almost dangerous to use them—Whereas if they had been printed as the worthy Author could have wished, they would, and I trust still will be, an invaluable acquisition to the practical Seaman and Navigator.

GAME LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE AND LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

From a full conviction that Mr. Brande's "Bill for the amendment of the Laws for the better preservation of the Game," will be the means of turning thousands of our fellow creatures from the road which leads to the gallows. I sincerely hope the report will meet the sanction of every friend to humanity; it will most assuredly tend to the better preservation of the morals of the lower orders in the country, and to a certainty out off *the root* from which the many evils complained of shoot forth and branch.

I will trouble you to insert in your independent Paper, a few remarks out of many that might be stated for the candid perusal of those who are not prejudiced in favour of the present system. After asserting that under.

M. Brande's Game Laws.	*The present Game Laws'*
Poaching will most infallibly be exterminated.	Poaching is encouraged to the greatest extent.
Every land occupier will be interested in the preservation of game.	The greater part of land occupiers interested in the destruction of game.
Every land occupier will act as game-keeper over his own estate.	Only one or two game-keepers act over an extensive manor.
Every land occupier will encourage and insist upon his servants preserving what he may deem his property.	Many land occupiers not only overlook but stimulate their servants to destroy game, which they consider a nuisance.
Land occupiers have other business of more importance to attend to than spending their time in pursuit of game: of course it will greatly increase.	Poachers seldom fail of taking abundance of game every night, having little besides to do or depend upon: of course it must greatly decrease.
Poachers not likely to be numerous from the certainty of being soon detected.	Poachers more numerous than qualified persons, as six to one.
Respectable persons will be induced to take out a certificate and endeavour to shoot a partridge or kill a hare themselves, when they wish to have either for their tables, by having permission from a land occupier, and oftentimes will not succeed in obtaining either.	Any person may obtain game of every description, to any extent, by applying to a poacher and giving a day's notice, as their means are certain.
The revenue will be greatly benefited by the numerous certificates that will be taken out.	Thousands of pounds paid to support thousands of profligate characters, encouraging them to act contrary to the laws of their country.

I am, Sir, a Constant Reader.

April 20th, 1819.

DUEL.

A duel, it is said, took place on Monday morning between the Earl of Donoughmore and Colonel Bagwell, about three miles from town, on the Uxbridge road. The noble Earl was accompained by Sir R. Wilson, and Col. Bagwell by Mr. Jas. Daly. It was agreed by the seconds to toss up for the first fire, which was won by Sir Robert Wilson; and the principals having taken their station, Sir Robert gave the signal to fire, by throwing up his hat. Colonel Bagwell fired without effect. The Earl of Donoughmore missed fire. Col. Bagwell insisted he should fire. The Earl of Donoughmore said it was impossible. Sir Robert Wilson observed, the miss was decisive of a shot. This led to an attempt on the part of the seconds to accommodate the business, which was attended with success, and the parties shook hands. The Earl of Donoughmore expressed a hope that they should prove better friends, to which Colonel Bagwell gave his cordial concurrence. The parties then left the ground, and returned to town. The quarrel, it is said, arose out of a misunderstanding at the Tipperary election, and not on the Catholic question.

A head of brocoli was produced last week to the Secretary of the Dumfries and Galloway Horticultural Society, which weighed 5lbs. and measured in diameter 15 inches, by 30 in circumference.

We hear, that the great establishment of Jesuits at Stonyhurst has alarmed numbers of the most enlightened and liberal men, because they think they observe in their conduct a spirit of meddling, of encroachment and proselytism, highly prejudicial, not only to the Established Church, but to the purity of all religion which derives its best support from light and knowledge. The practice of this growing and opulent establishment in the centre of the kingdom, it is said, by no means enjoys the approbation of the Catholic Body in general. On the contrary, they consider it as a dead weight on their cause, and lament its introduction into England at a time when every Catholic King in Europe, with the exception of the bigotted Kings of Spain and Sardinia, have forbidden the Society from setting foot in their territories. The Empress Catherine, indeed, admitted them into Russia, and a General was nominated to whom the English Jesuits hold allegiance; but Alexander has banished them both from St. Petersburgh and Moscow. Sir J. C. Hippesley has presented to the leading Members of both Houses of Parliament a statement of facts presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, P. Pius VII. on this subject.

St. James's Chronicle, May 4.

THE ARMY.

By the *Army estimates* it appears that 80,479 rank and file, and commissioned and non-commissioned officers, are intended to be kept up during the present year, at a charge of 3,008,714l. The number last year was 113,640. The regiments to be disbanded are,—the 1st and 4th battalions of the 60th, 3d and 4th West India regiments, York Rangers, West India Rangers, African Corps, York Chasseurs, Bahama Corps, &c. The total military or army expenses of the country is 6,582,802l. 12s. 3d.; the following are the items:—

	Number	Will cost. £	s.	d
Life Guards and Horse Guards,	1305	92,251	4	2
Seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, and 19 regiments of dragoon,	9296	456,432	15	5
Three regiments of Foot Guards,	6508	222,905	6	7
79 regiments, and the Rifle Brigade,	16,174	1,864,353	18	3
(The troops in India not included, as the India Company pays their expenses.)				
2d West India regiment, Royal Waggon Train, and Staff Corps	2166	76,251	12	3
Miscellaneous charges (deducting 62,494l. 15s. 8d. Irish Exchange)		296,519	3	4
Four regiments of dragoons, 2980 strong, and 15 regiments of infantry, 16,919 strong, at a charge of 615,953l. 5s. 1d. are maintained by the East India Company.				
The Staff		152,805	16	2
Public military departments		150,228	10	8
Medicines		29,035	19	2
Volunteer Corps		121,668	15	5
Recruiting for the East India forces		20,884	1	2
Royal Military College		25,173	18	10
Pay of general officers,—13 generals, 115 lieut.-generals, & 191 major-generals		175,651	15	3
Garrisons		33,658	14	11
Full pay for retired officers		127,437	17	5
Half-pay for British officers		770,161	17	8
Half-pay for foreign officers		129,750	0	0
In-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham		58,531	2	8
Out-pensioners of ditto do (upwards of 75,000)		1,173,648	2	2
Military Asylum (1750 children)		36,482	17	7
Widows' pensions, (Horse and Foot Guards and Royal Marines not included)		104,122	2	2
Compassionate list & compensation for wounds		168,532	12	1
Local Militia Staff		20,732	0	0
Superannuations		37,337	17	11
Fees to the officers of Exchequer		35,000	0	0
Charge for corps to be reduced in 1819.		203,254	11	0

The expenses attending the *Naval branch* of the public service, this year, amount to 2,141,526l. 12s. 7d. The following principal items are extracted from the House of Commons' Report.

	1819.	1818.
Salaries and contingencies of the admiralty, navy-office, and navy-pay-office	£ 174,362	£ 173,026
Ditto English dock-yards	236,899	238,882
Ditto of foreign dock-yards	46,630	46,718
Ditto of victualling establishment, and hospitals	170,114	170,062
Ditto and provisions for ships in ordinary	225,619	232,818
For ordinary repairs of ships, moorings, and rigging	389,000	339,000
Royal naval asylum	14,000	
Half-pay, superannuations, & pensions, compassionate list & bounty to chaplains	1,125,692	1,130,512
Ditto for civil departments	100,694	99,661

From the above there will be a deduction of 334,587l. (last year the amount was 409,205l.) being the amount of what the old stores at the dock-yards and victualling offices sold for in 1818.

At the dock yards, the charges for wages, &c. are as follows:—

	1819.	1818.
Deptford	£ 29,351	£ 29,431
Woolwich	30,378	31,078
Chatham	36,956	36,835
Sheerness	26,209	29,179
Portsmouth	50,080	60,065
Ditto transport branch	477	477
Ditto naval college	5,417	6,323
Ditto for sixteen superior apprentices	2,305	2,317
Plymouth	44,584	45,328
Ceylon	9,252	9,252
Canadian lakes	11,237	11,153

The extraordinaries of the navy estimates amount to 2,335,268l. & comprehend charges for building and repairs of ships, improvements of dock yards, Plymouth breakwater, transporting troops to garrisons, and felons to New South Wales.

The specific sum are—	1819.	1818.
For wages attached to building and repairing ships.	328,473	
For timber	656,957	
Rigging and stores	100,000	
	£1,085,430	1,170,990
Building ships at Bombay	60,000	60,000
Improvements.		
Deptford, to cover three slips with copper, and complete the wharf wall	36,905	34,600
Woolwich, to cover a slip with copper, and wharf wall	16,700	31,400
Chatham	54,880	104,225
Sheerness	182,000	180,000
(634,000l. wanted to complete)		
Portsmouth, to build a roof over a slip	6,600	
Plymouth, building two roofs blasting rocks, &c.	21,131	20,502
Ditto for breakwater	64,000	65,000
(650,000l. wanted to complete)		
Milford, making docks and building house	22,000	50,300
An addition to the pier of Newhaven	3,000	
Cork, for store-houses and tank	15,000	
Bermuda	20,000	20,000
Navy hospital at Jamaica	15,000	
For Halifax Canada Gibraltar, Malta, & Ceylon	28,632	
For Provision for foreign garrisons, and troops when embarked	419,319	320,000
Freight of transports, convict ships, &c.	284,321	178,948

The ordinaries and extraordinary of the navy for the year 1810 amount to 4,488,794l. and the public *expenses* exceeded the *income* by nearly 14 millions!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, MAY 6.

NEW POST OFFICE.

On the motion of *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, that the House do resolve itself into a committee of supply, *The Speaker* put the question, that he should leave the Chair, when he was interrupted by the rising of.

Mr. Gordon, who desired before the Speaker left the Chair, to put a few questions to an Hon. Friend of his opposite (Mr. Lushington), relative to the new Post Office. There had been already expended, in preparing the site of that edifice, the sum of 238,000l. The questions he wished to ask, referred to the manner in which the 238,000l. had been expended for the ornament, accommodation, and convenience of the city, and the estimate of the expenses which were here after to be incurred. He would also call the attention of the House to the manner in which the edifice had been ordered to be constructed. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had assured the House, on proposing the measure to its notice, that there should be a fair competition among the architects for its plan; that there should be no favouritism, no partiality in the selection of the plan: in short, that there should be no job in the execution of it. Now he had heard that the architect of the Post Office had sent in a plan to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had transmitted it for their approval to the Commissioners of the Board of Works. He did not say that this was fact, but he wished to know whether the competition of architects was no longer to be allowed.

Mr. Lushington stated, that till all the buildings were pulled down on which the new post-office was to be erected, it was quite useless to take any plan into consideration. Preparatory steps had lately been taken to promote a competition of architects. He had no doubt that he (Mr. Gordon) would consider the money well laid out, after he saw the building finished.

After a short conversation between Sir J. Newport, Alderman Wood, Mr. Lushington, Mr. C. Long, and Mr. Gordon, the matter dropped.

The Speaker then left the chair, and the House went into a Committee.

Lord Palmerston on rising to move the Army Estimates, said, upon a general view of the number of men proposed to be voted for the present year, and the number which had been voted last year, the House would perceive that, taking the comparative establishments of the two years, there would be a diminution this year of upwards of 9,800 men; and if they compared the total amount of the army in the beginning of the present year with the total amount in the beginning of last, it would appear that there had been a diminution of 26,000 men. He mentioned that as the amount of the reduction effected since the beginning of last year. This diminution of the number of the army would perhaps lead the House to expect a corresponding diminution of expense; but they must remember that a very considerable expense had fallen on this country in consequence of the Allied Powers withdrawing their troops from France. The number of half-pay officers turned on this country in consequence of the reductions had made an increase of 250,000l. on that branch of the expenditure, although the reductions made since last year had so far met that increase as to reduce the 250,000l. to 87,398l. The whole of that charge could not be considered of a temporary nature, for it was evident that the expense must continue after the reduction had been made. In the course of the present year the half-pay officers and pensioners of Chelsea would merge in the account of these reductions, so that a saving of expense would be effected to meet the increase of half-pay officers arising from the reduction of the army of occupation. If they looked at the whole expense of this year's establishment, as compared with that of last year's, they would find that a reduction of 763,000l. had been effected: it certainly was not an unimportant fact, that 763,000l. disappeared from the public expenditure in the estimates submitted to the House. He wished to draw the attention of the Committee to one point: in the department of pensioners and persons discharged, the estimate amounted to 6,379,548l., and the persons for whom this charge was incurred were officers and men who had been disabled in the service of their country, the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in battle. The House, he was convinced, would feel the justice of their claims, and would be ready to respect their meritorious services. On comparing the permanent force now established with that of 1817, it appeared that there was a reduction of 41,298 men; and in the expense a diminution of 1,336,000l. He would not detain the Committee longer at present, but should reserve any further remarks till the resolutions came to be discussed.

The first resolution, that the sum of 2,258,776l. be granted for the charges of the land forces of Great Britain, having been put by the Chairman.

Col. Davies thought a saving of 127,000l. might be effected by certain reductions both in the cavalry and infantry regiments. He could not help remarking the difference between the staff establishment in Ireland and in this country. In Scotland, Guernsey, and Jersey, there were only seven general officers, exclusive of the commander-in-chief; but in Ireland there were not fewer than 10. In the adjutants department, there were here only five, while in Ireland there were 11; and in the quarter-master-general's department, while there were only six here, there were 11 in Ireland. It was said that the general officers in Ireland had severe duty to perform, on account of the frequent occasion there was in that country for the interference of the military; but it was not a general officer's duty to be employed in detecting smugglers. He could not help remarking also the high charge for the military college. As far as his own knowledge went, that institution was of little use either to the army or to the country. He was there himself before he went into the army. At that time, when the country was at war, there were only 200 cadets at the college; but now during profound peace there were upwards of 300. When the report should be brought up, he would certainly take the sense of the House on the motion, that 120,000l be deducted from the sum proposed, and he should then show the method by which he proposed to effect this reduction.

Mr. Hume complained that the committee on finance, in forming the estimate for our peace establishment, had compared the expenditure and force of the present year with those of 1818, instead of comparing them with the estimates of 1792, to which he thought they ought to approximate. The Noble Lord had omitted to state that the expenditure of this year exceeded that of the last by 84,000l. It was a melancholy thing that the army estimates for 1820 were not to be 100l. less than the estimates of this year. The staff establishment was too large, and open to much animadversion, but he would pass it over. But the state of the Military-college called imperiously for the attention of the committee. In the course of three years this establishment supplied 76 officers to the army; 20 by purchase, 56 without purchase. The establishment cost the public 25,000l. consequently each officer thus educated cost the country 1,063l. per annum. After 1816, while ministers were making every exertion to make those reductions which the general voice of the nation called for, 294 officers were put into the army without purchase. In course of three years, just so many officers were put on half-pay at 3s. per day. There was another charge which he considered objectionable: it was that of the Royal Asylum, for which the sum of 36,000l. was stated in the estimates.

Mr. Bennet said, that the committee had nothing to do with the comparison of a war establishment with a peace establishment. The only question was, whether the establishment, as now before them, was not too large. In 1819, in the time of profound peace, 29,353 men were kept up in Great Britain. This was a force quite unnecessary. Neither the internal tranquillity of the country, nor its defence against a sudden threat of foreign force, required such an army. The committee should recollect, too, that there was a large establishment of volunteers quite adequate to any sudden emergency. There were also, it appeared, 20,560 men to be kept up in Ireland. What reason could be assigned for this, he knew not, unless it was that it had been agreed at the Congress of Vienna to assimilate our government to the cruel despotisms of the continent, and to substitute military parade, and military terror, for the people's love and the people's happiness. [Hear, hear.] There was one subject in particular to which he wished to advert, viz. the distribution of that money which had been so liberally voted by that House to the surviving sufferers at Waterloo. Many officer were forced into a share of the bounty who had no part in the battle, while corps who defended the flanks of the army got nothing. Others who had not landed till the battle was fought, nay, many who were walking in St. James's during the fight and the bloodshed, and who afterwards proceeded to Paris, as he or any other gentleman might do, in barouches, received a part of the bounty due to the wounded. It was notorious that French servants in many instances partook of the donation designed for the brave conquerors of French ambition. But the medical gentlemen, who had the care of persons of all nations, to the number of 10,000, were cut off from all share of the prize-money.

Sir A. Hope would not expatiate upon how much care ought to be bestowed upon the education of commanding officers. He regretted that no more of the gentlemen educated at the military college received commissions.

Lord Palmerston rose to reply. With

respect to the Military College he would observe, that this was an establishment which it was of the highest consequence to keep up, as well in peace as in war time. Gentlemen must be informed of the very serious consequences which resulted on the breaking out of the last war, from the want of officers sufficiently conversant with those tactics and professional details that could only be acquired by experience, or by a long military education. [Hear.] Courage, it was certain, was not sufficient to command success. An Hon. Gent. (Mr. Hume) had pressed the case of half-pay officers on the consideration of the House. He had not indeed gone the length of saying, that all new or vacant commissions should be filled up from the half-pay list, but he did not appear to imagine that their services were sufficiently considered. It afforded him, however, great pleasure to state, that the illustrious person who had the disposal of those commissions, always considered their claims with the utmost impartiality. [Hear.] From the years 1795 to the last year, taking the salaries of the whole number of officers on the military establishment at twelve years purchase, a sum of no less than 2,678,000*l.* had been saved to the country by appointing half-pay officers to full pay. As to the Military Asylum, if there was one of the estimates more likely to meet with the approbation of the House than another, he should imagine it would be that, about which so much had been said.—With respect to its internal administration, he would venture to say it was one of the very first in Europe. The objects of its protection were most of them the orphans of those who had fought and perished in their country's battles. [Hear.] As to the distribution of the Waterloo prize money, the Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. Bennet) had complained, that there had been an unfair exclusion of those in garrison at Brussels, who with the medical staff had been employed in taking care of the sick and wounded after the battle. Now, the gratuity in question was given in consideration, expressly, of the battle of Waterloo, and of the capture of Paris, the immediate result of it. The garrison of Brussels had nothing to do with the battle of Waterloo, and when the hon. Gent. talked of protecting the flanks of the army, he would find, on consulting the geographical situation of the place, that they could produce no such effect.

General Gascoyne contended that the medical staff had as much right to share in the grant as any officers whatever in the army. In regard to half-pay officers, in the particular regiment which he had the honour to command, of five vacancies which had occured, he could state that every one of the commissions was given to halfpay officers. In the new appointments particular attention was paid to the sons of officers who had fallen in battle.

Sir R. Wilson after highly eulogizing the character, services, and merit of the medical staff, and contending for their right to a participation in the Waterloo grants, particularly in the case in question, where they were exposed to considerable personal risk, proceeded to put a questions to the Noble Lord. He observed in the army list, the names of the officers continued four years, yet having a mark against them to denote that they had only temporary rank. Now he thought it would be very unfair and injurious to the service, if they were to be permitted to count this as part of their time, and so be enabled, eventually, to dispose of their commissions.

Lord Palmerston replied, it was the usage of the service to confer this honorary distinction on particular individuals; but they held no commissions in our army, nor, of course, derived any emolument from that honor. It was purely, indeed, honorary, and had been in the present case conferred on some distinguihed foreigners as a mark of favour:

Sir R. Wilson asked if any of the officers alluded to as standing on the army list without a commission did not receive pay.

Lord Palmerston said he believed not.

Mr. Bennet, again adverting to the subject of prize money to medical officers, said the distinction made by the Noble Lord regarding the medical officers at Brussels and those on the field at the battle of Waterloo, did not hold in other cases, as the medical officers in garrison at Lisbon had received prize money on the retreat of the French from before Torres Vedras, though at a great distance from the scene of action.

The resolutions for the different items of supply were then successively put and agreed to.

The principal votes were for the daily pay, allowances, &c. of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, composing the forces of Great Britain, exclusive of India, Ireland, and the troops on foreign stations, 1,265,228l.

For the same to the troops abroad, 998,548l.

For the troops in Ireland, 749,937l.

For the pay, &c. of staff-officers, 118,021l.

For the pay of general and staff-officers for Ireland, 34,784l.

Charge of medicines and surgical materials, hospital contingencies, &c. for Great Britain, 29,035l.

For the Royal Military College, 25,173l.

Pay of general officers, 175,641l.

Garrisons at home and abroad, for Great Britain, 27,380l.; for Ireland, 6,178l.

For retired officers in Great Britain and Ireland, 127,437*l.*

For half-pay and military allowances to reduced officers on the establishment of the two countries, 770'161l.

Half-pay and reduced allowences to officers of disbanded foreign corps, pensions to Wounded foreign officers, &c., 129,750l.

For in-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, 58,531l.

Out-pensioners of the same, 1,173,648l.

Royal military asylum at Chelsea, 36,482l.

Pensions to the widows of officers, &c. 104,122l.

Allowances on the compassionate list, 168,532l.

The several others heads of army-supply were proposed and agreed to.

[*St. James's Chronicle.—May* 8,

BLACKWORDS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

MISS SPENCE AND THE BAGMAN.*

A MATRIMONIAL alliance between the Travelling Spinster and the Literary Bagman could scarcely fail of producing the most surprising results, Nature has formed them for each other, for there is "similitude in their dissimilitude,"—a principle which one of the Lake-Poets has informed us is at the bottom of all Poetry, and may therefore be well supposed to have no little influence on the passions. Miss Spence talks very freely of love and marriage in many parts of her volume,—and the anonymous Bagman is equally facetious to Cupid and to Hymen. Were they to travel a few stages together in a neat post-chise, with the front blinds up, there can be no doubt that the preliminaries of a closer connexion would speedily be settled. They could then tour along through the united kingdoms of marriage, Great Britain and Ireland, and twin-volumes, at least, would annually bless thir literary loves. Sir Richard Phillips, we believe, has been in the habit of sending off Miss Spence in Shandrydans, and other vehicles, throughout the more picturesque regions of the island; and she, on her return, sells her literary bantlings to that generous and eccentric bibliopolist. But there is a want of romance in all that. An unprotected female is often at a loss in inns where the beds are full of young sportsmen; and were our author to marry the Bagman, he could carry her little wardrobe in his bag, and be otherwise useful to her in procuring accommodation, and performing many little nameless services. Our readers may wonder why we should take such an interest in the future destiny of this couple, whom, to tell the truth, we have never seen; but we have just perused their works, and shall employ a couple of hours this afternoon, which is too hot for exercise out of doors, in shewing, by a few extracts, how admirably contrived those good folks are for each other.

Miss Spence no sooner enters Edinburgh than her enthusiasm thus bursts forth:

"The advocates in Edinburgh are what the templars were in the Spectator's time, the wits and critics of the town, from whose literary judgments there lies no appeal, as was the case in England in Addison's day. The heirs of estates study law here by way of usefully occupying their time, though not intending to follow it as a profession. Without being always very diligent in their studies in this profession, they acquire a taste for intelligent conversation, and a degree of acuteness in what relates to business, that proves very useful in life."

This extremely accurate account of the erudition and wit of the Edinburgh advocates, among whom are so many illustrious authors, is immediately followed by a characteristic trait in the character of the Edinburgh ladies.

"A lady's maid is by no means indispensible, as in England; none but people of large fortune think of a personal attendant of this nature."

Miss Spence visits the ruins of Craigmillar Castle, once the abode of Queen Mary, and thus meditates among its ruins:

"There is a tower almost entire, now a lodgment for pigeons, which it is said contained the apartment of the royal beauty, and in which she was accustomed to use a bath of white wines. This, it seems, was considered a preservative of the fairness and the smoothness of the skin. Some author whom I have read, says Diana of Poitiers used a bath of this sort for the same purpose."

Returning by Pennycuick, she there sees a picture bp Runciman, which reminds her of *Fussili!* and of which she tells this probable and rational anecdote.

"The death of this artist is said to have been occasioned by the painful position of laying constantly on his back, with his hands and eyes elevated to the ceiling, while painting the figures; which so fatally affected his eyes, *that they sunk into their sockets, and he instantly expired on finishing his undertaking!!!*"

In Edinburgh she meets with a literary gentleman, of whom we do not recollect to have heard, a Mr. *Jaffery*; and with that extreme delicacy so characteristic of travelling literary spinsters, speaks of a

"Mrs. F——, who is the Mrs. Montague of Edinburgh, her house being the centre of all that is literary, amiable, and distinguished, and is herself no less characterized by intellect than by virtue, by wit than by taste, softened by a captivation of manner rarely equalled."

She, however, tears herself away from this society, which she was so well fitted to adorn, and turns her sweet face towards the Highlands. In Angusshire she makes the following notable discovery:

"How greatly are the lower class indebted to Mrs. Hamilton for the "Cottagers of *Glenbernie*," which has tended to effect such a happy change amongst that community of people, that must ensure not merely comfort but health.

"Home truths though most unpalateable to digest at the time, yet are like nauseous medicine, frequently effecting a surprising cure when it comes to the root of the disease. Surely that of dirt is one of the most loathsome."

At Aberdeen, after a compliment to the two universities, she somewhat abruptly celebrates that town for giving birth to the following great man.

"Your acquaintance Mr. Scott, the editor of the Champion, who justly ranks high in the list of modern tourist, perhaps you are not aware, is a native of Aberdeen. With no other advantage than his own excellent natural talents, aided by an education in this university, he has been enabled to entertain and interest the public in no common degree. But when talents burst forth from the dark clouds of obscurity, and are lit up by a bright ray of genius, which discovers itself under every disadvantage of poverty, oppression, and discouragement, surely a generous and feeling mind will not merely sympathize with the object who has such evils to contend with, but will be inspired with an interest, for such a person, of no ordinary nature."

Miss Spence having thus communicated so much rare and valuable information about Edinburgh and its vicinity, let us turn to her picture of Glasgow.

"Glasgow is a very flourishing city, and in point of commerce and opulence is considered one of the first in the kingdom. It is thought in appearance to resemble a continental town in its long and spacious streets, numerous spires, and handsome stone buildings. The Lunatic Asylum, lately erected, is a noble edifice. No stranger can visit this asylum for the most pitable of all mankind, without a sentiment of the most pleasing satisfaction in beholding their melancholy condition ameliorated, as far as the utmost tenderness and humane treatment will admit. Comfort, cleanliness wholesome food, is afforded to the unhappy patients; and such judicious indulgence, except in hopeless and violent cases, that many salutary cures have been effected.

"Being a Sunday in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, I made one in the vast multitude now attracted to the Tron Church to hear the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. Never did I behold so crowded an assemblage of persons on so sacred an occasion. Long before the service commenced the church was thronged to excess, and people of the first condition were satisfied with standing-room in the aisles. The silence was so profound, as to give additional solemnity to the sacred occasion. The use of an organ would be considered an innovation, as inconsistent with the rigid simplicity of the followers of John Knox; but notwithstanding the absence of one, when hundreds of voices unite in the song of praise to the Almighty, the effect is touching and sublime.

"Dr. Chalmers, who is at present the boast and ornament of the Scotch church, gratified me exceedingly, by hearing eloquence of a very superior order, consecrated to its best and highest purpose, in the discourse which he delivered.

"I expected to be pleased and edified, and I was so: but after so much preparation, could not expect to be, as I was, surprised, very, much surprised, at the boundless power of real genius, which, even in this fastidious critical age, achieves such unlimited power over the mind without any of the accompaniments which so often usurp its name, and to vulgar minds supply its place. Dr Chalmers is popular, while avoiding, and seemingly disdaining, the arts which many consider as essential to popularity. No grace of appearance or manner, no melody of voice, nothing in appearance that conveys the idea of dignity or elegance. In short, his power over the will, and even the affections, is a victory over prejudice and every visible obstacle. He owes nothing to any extraneous aid whatever It is the genius of a logician, a poet, (for there is much poetry without numbers) an astronomer, a mathematician, a powerful intellect, in short, which, after grasping all human science, soars beyond it, inflamed by zeal, and exalted by pure Christanity. No man can sink lower in familiar simplicity of diction, without touching the level of vulgarity; no man can rise higher, where "the grandeur of his subject is his muse," without once approaching the borders of bombast or false sublimity. He is always clear, because he goes directly to the point in view, without deviating in search of studied effect. He is always impressive, because he evidently speaks from the heart as well as from the understanding. His figures and illustrations, the spontaneous and sudden powers or fruits of a bright and vigorous imagination, illuminate his subject, and enchain attention. It is the privilege of true and high genius to exercise this engrossing power over minds capable of reflecting its light. What a blessing it is to humanity when such talents are exercised to the noblest purposes, and when commensurate virtues add force to science so powerful.

"It has been for some time lamented, that the church of Scotland, rich in pastors, who, with complete learning and exemplary diligence, instruct their people in sound doctrine, inforced by good example, has rather sunk in regard to genius. Of these extraordinary persons, who are born to live beyond the limits of mortality even in the present world, none have appeared since the days of Robertson, Blair, Erskine, and Henry. But she few of the remaining contemporaries, who have witnessed the rising of this new star, acknowledge its brightness, and rejoice its growing celebrity.

"Mr Henry Mackenzie, always celebrated for the elegance and purity of his literary taste, and now venerated, as I before observed, as a veteran in letters, and the only remaining light of a constellation of Scottish genius, bore testimony to the merits I have endeavoured feebly to describe. In a meeting of the Literary Society in Edinburgh, he stood forth, and in an eulogium full of spirit, and all his wonted elegance, paid his tribute of admiration to this extraordinary person."

So much for the Spinster—now for the Bagman. He seems never to have left his mother's apron-string, till he conceived the sublime idea of travelling into Scotland. His reflections on taking his seat in the mail-coach for York, are almost equal in simple sublimity to those uttered by Mungo Park when he first embarked upon the Niger.

As we ourselves have never had the honour to travel for any commercial house, and know little or nothing of the mode of transacting business among our merchants here, we cannot pretend to contradict the statements of the Bagman. But, on the whole, he seems to be of opinion, that to culpable and shameless laziness and dilatoriness, they add tendencies of a very suspicious character, and are not the worse of being looked very strictly after in their bargains. All this, we have no doubt, is an ignorant calumny of the Cockney. There is however, we dare say, truth in the following dialogue, and it is given with some vivacity.

"I try to induce him but do not offer to make any reduction. Says he, 'You are over dear, sir; I can buy the same goods ten per cent. lower: if ye like to take off ten per cent I'll take some of these.' I tell him that a reduction of price is out of the question, and put my sample of the article aside; but the Scotsman wants it: 'Well, sir, it is a *terrible* price; but as I am out of it at present, I'll just take a little, till I can be supplied cheaper, but ye must take off five per cent.' 'Sir,' say I, 'would you not think me an unconscionable knave, to ask ten or even five per cent. more than I intend to take? He laughs at me,—'Hoot, hoot, man! do ye ay expect to get what yet ask? Gude lord! an I was ay to get what I ask, I would

* Letters from the North Highlands, during the Summer 1816; by Elizabeth Isabella Spence, author of "A Caledonian Excursion," &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 368. Longman, &c. London. 1817.

Letters from Scotland; by an English Commercial Traveller: written during a Journey to Scotland in the Summer of 1815. 12mo. pp. 224. Longman, &c. London; Constable & Co. Edinburgh, c. 1817.

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noon be rich. Come come, I'll give you within two an, a half of your ain price, and, gude faith man) ye'll be well paid.' I tell him that I never make any deduction from the price I first demand, and that an adherence to the rule saves much trouble. 'Well, well, says he 'since you must have it all your own way, I must e'en take the article, but really I think you are over keen—'So much for buying and selling; then comes the settlement of the account, 'How much discount do ye take off, sir?' 'Discount! why, sir you cannot expect discount after the account has stood a twelve months.'—'Indeed, but I do expect discount: pay siller without discount! na, na, sir, that's no the way here—we never pay money without discount; ye must deduct five per cent,' I tell him that I will take off no discount at all. 'Weel, sir, I'll gie you no money at all.' Rather than go without a settlement, I at last agree to take off two and a half per cent. from the account, which is accordingly deducted. 'I have ten shillings down against you for short measure and fifteen shillings for damages.'—Indeed! these are heavy deductions, but if you say that you shall lose to that amount, I suppose I must allow it.'—'Oh aye, it's all right. Then, sir, here's eight and fourpence for packsheet, and thirteen shillings for carriage and postage. These last items atonish me. 'What, sir,' say I 'are we to pay all the charges on on your business?' But I find that, if I do not allow these to be taken off, he will not pay his account; so I acquiesce resolving within myself, that since these unfair deductions are made at settlement, it would be quite fair to charge an additional price to cover the extortion.

"I now congratulate myself on having concluded my business with the man, but I am disappointed. 'Have ye a stamp?' asks he. 'A stamp! for what?' 'Just to draw you a bill,' replies he 'A bill, my good sir! I took off two and a half per cent. on the faith of being paid in cash.', But he tells me it is the custom o' the place to pay in bills, and sits down and draws a bill at three months after date, *payable at his own shop!* 'And what am I to do with this?' 'Oh, ye may take it to Sir William Forbes, and he'll discount it for ye on paying him three months interest.' 'And what can I do with his notes?' 'He'll gi'e ye a bill on London at forty-five days.' 'So, sir, after allowing twelvemonth's credit, and two and half per cent discount, and exorbitant charges, which you have no claim on us to pay, I must be content with a bill for which we are not in cash for four months and a half. Well, well!' 'And now, sir,' says he, 'if you are going to your inn I'll gang with ye and tak a glass of wine.'"

Our hero, however, insinuates that he found access to company of a somewhat higher order, though from his very general mode of talking about them, we suspect it was but rare and limited. He associated, it is quite clear, only with those of his own class; but we must remark at the same time, that nothing but extreme conceit and impertinence could have induced a Cockney, hot from THE CITY, to look down upon the young tradesmen and shop-keepers of Edinburgh, with so lofty a disdain as appears to have animated our Bagman's bosom. Comparing these classes in Edinburgh with the corresponding ones to which the Bagman himself belongs to in London, it may be safely asserted, that there may be found among them not only much useful information, but no contemptible share of taste and elegance of mind. They may not be so glib as this Cockney-spark, but they know much of which he has not one glimmering perception. Many of them are connected by birth with the most respectable men in the more liberal professions,—nay, some of them are on habits of friendship with "the prime of the city," and it is no uncommon thing to meet with persons who pass their mornings behind a counter, at tables where we fear this Bagman would feel himself rather out of his element, and once more optative of Cheapside.

Out of courtesy to a traveller, however, we shall believe for a moment that he was occasionally admitted into what he calls "the better society of Edinburgh," and of it here is his picture.

"I find that in manners and in language, the genteel inhabitants differ little from those of London. Perhaps greater correctness and smoothness are to be observed in their manners; and in their language they carry a little farther the subdued and deliberate enunciation of fashionable life. Altogether they appear to have pretensions to greater refinement than we possess. Whether or no their pretensions are just, it scarcely becomes a *Bourgeois* to decide; but I am inclined to think the refinment is more in appearance than in reality: more like the varnish of a base matariel, than the polish of a valuable substance. Edinburgh has many men of great literary fame; and it is to be supposed that their intercourse with society shou d diffuse a general taste for literature. Accordingly I have found that the discussion of literary subjects forms almost all the conversation in what is called genteel society. I was highly gratified with this for a time; but my gratifiention was destroyed by an unfortunate discovery. One evening, a new publication was the subject of conversation. I thought the criticisms I heard indicated great talents and correct judgment in the critic; and I congratulated myself on having fallen among the *literati*. Next day I found in the Edinburgh Review, all the remarks which I had thought so judicious.

"The Scots are not easy in conversation. They are more anxious to shine than to please. Every one wishes to be thought wise, and you shall often see a stupid fellow entrench himself in gravity, and preserve a profound silence, from the selfish fear of exposing his ignorance, or risking the little share of reputation he may possess. But see this man in another company, where he knows he is surrounded by those more stupid than himself; he shines away, and engrosses the whole conversation. His hearers hate him for his superiority; yet they are contented he should shine, rather than that they should run the risk of discomfiture by opposing him. In all companies where there is an obvious diversity of talent, is to be observed this submission of inferior to superior ability; and when persons of equal colloquial abilities are thrown together, their discourse is rather disputation then conversation. An excessive frigidity is the consequence of the want of the frankness, which, with us, is the heart and soul of social enjoyment. A cautious reserve appears to pervade the breast of every Scotsman; he answer a question as if he were undergoing a cross-examination; the mysterious habit grows upon him, till he makes a secret of things which it would do him no harm although all the world knew them."

Our anxiety is now reluctantly excited to hear the Bagman pronounce judgment on Glasgow. We must pass over his description of the city, which is lively and picturesque enough, (for the creature really has an "eye for objects,") and hasten on to his views of the "Society." What will these irascible gentlemen, who make such a splutter when they see their names (which we humbly presume were given them to be called by,) mentioned in this our much-read Miscellany, say to the impudent rogue who slurs them all over in the lump, with their sisters, wives, mistresses and all, after this fashion.

"I accompanied B. to the house of our mutual, friend, where we found a large party, mostly ladies. Th gentleman, I understood, preferred the riotous joviality of a tavern to the company of the females. While the gentlemen remain without that polish which is given by female society, the ladies want the elevation of character which a more mixed state of society produces and encourages.

"Our party was exceedingly reserved, till tea threw its individuals more in collision; and then their conversation was only tattle, in which a stranger could not be interested. While I sat listening to the strange tones of the Glasgow dialect, a young man who sat near me, probably divining the cause of my cogitation, told me that the ladies preserved more of the provincial accent than the gentlemen, who were more in the way of meeting with strangers. Said he, "we write pure English, sir, and most of our genteel people speak with more propriety, than those of the same in your own country; when I was in London, sir, last summer, no one supposed I was a Scotchman."

"I could not forbear smiling at this, although, indeed, the gentleman did not speak *quite* so broad as Sir Archy Macsarcasm."

We cannot but think very meanly of the individual who has allowed such a gross personal insult as this to pass by, without having once dared to vindicate his honour on the shoulders of the London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow publisher of this most infamous libel. We know of at least one gentleman, who would be happy to lend the anonymous traducée a seven-shilling whip, not wholly unaccustomed to such discipline, with proper instructions how to receive in return the blows of a tenpenny hazel sapling, without any discoloration of the skin, or extravasation of blood.

There is nothing in the whole of this volume so extraordinary—so unaccountable to our minds—so irreconcileable even with the society of Glasgow, as the total omission of the very name of rum-punch. Not a hint is dropped of the existence of that peerless beverage. We verily believe that the Bagman never "*squoze a yallow*" in his life. What did he imagine became of all the lemons in the shop-windows, from the head of the Saltmarket to (umquhile) Sandy Ferguson's?—When he walked the Tontine, what did he think all the gentlemen round him were talking about, when, as the hour of five approached, he heard whispered "softly-sweet in Lydian measures," that mysterious word—Punch—punch—punch? Let us tell him, that he would have been far better employed over a bowl of that precious liquid at Mrs Jardine's, than poking his nose over the Corra Linn of Clyde. He absolutely is ignorant of the very *spirit* of Glasgow society. To him, unhappy youth! punch is practically unknown, and he has perhaps read of it only in the delusive pages of Sir John Sinclair! The moral effects of his ignorance of this fluid are but too visible on his temper. Had he ever dined with some folks, whom we could with pleasure mention, in that agreeable city, he would never have endured those throes with which he must have given birth to the following hard production:

"The trammels here imposed on conversation by the fear which every person has of exposing his ignorance, is to the stranger counterbalanced by the universal wish to exhibit intelligence and intellectuality when the exhibition is *safe*. This among friends is excessively irksome, The elevation is assumed and unnatural; one wishes the interlocutors to descend to their natural ease. The conversation of the Scots is like a man on stilts; elevated, but awkward in his gait, and restrained in his movements. The conversation of the English is like a man on the ground; less exalted, but firm, graceful, and easy. But the general pretension to information occasions discussions of subjects which the stranger would not otherwise become acquainted with. A Scotsman knows a little of every thing; and every art and science becomes with him a subject of conversation. The citizens are all theoretical agriculturists."

Our friend (for we really like him,) gets on board a steam-boat, where he is much delighted with the view of the surrounding country, though not with the conversation. A formidable punster from Glasgow annoys him greatly.

"The country was highly cultivated, and finely varied. The whole struck me as a beautiful picture of civilized and refined life, and I smiled as I recollected the idea many of our worthy citizens have, that Scotland is a continued succession of wild hills, peopled by barbarians. We had on board a worthy Londoner, who testified to me his astonishment that he had not to cross any sea to get to Scotland, and that the men of Glasgow neither wore petticoats nor spoke Irish. A Glasgow gentleman amused himself with the poor Cockney's ignorance of every thing going on out of London. He remarked that there was a great deal of cheese *grown* in this part of Scotland. 'Grown!' said the citizen, 'does cheese grow?' 'Aye. How did you think it was made?' 'Why, I don't know, I never saw it made.' 'You have heard of sage cheese, and a herb called *sage*? Sage cheese is made from the herb. Dunlop cheese is made from a plant which is of a dun colour when it is lopt or cut.' The citizen gave an assenting nod, deceived by the gravity of his informant. A good-natured lady, wishing to undeceive him, said that cheese was made from milk. 'Come, said he, 'that's a good one, old lady; cheese made from milk! nay, nay, that won't do; I can't swallow that.' 'But you can *swallow* the Dun-lop't cheese,' said the Glasgow man; who appeared to be continually on the alert to catch an oppartunity of sporting a pun; a species of wit which does well enough in the absence of better."

After taking a peep at Loch Lomond, &c. he returns to Glasgow again, and announces to his correspondent somewhat pompously, his intention of going to hear Dr. Chalmers preach. Fortunately for the fame of that orator, the Bagman thought well of him, and has sanctioned the public voice in his favour.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.			
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	3	0	00
In Bond,	Nominal,			
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37¼ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, no demand,	per bolt.	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,				
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,				
Buds,		none		
Malabar,				
CHERETTA, Root,				
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	15	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	57	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	2	00
Plate,	" "	23	0	00
Bolts,	" "	23	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	22	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE, no demand,	" per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	220	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	250	0	00
Bowunghur,	or 7 Cwt,	190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	Nominal,	220	0	00
Kutch,		180	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,		170	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,				
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	19	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		120	0	00
Myrrh,		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEES,	per 100	16	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "			
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.			
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	9	2	00
Sheet	" "	11	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUNJEET	Surat md			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	68	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora	30	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	12
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	132	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	"	130	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	0	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	38	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	10	0	00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do	8	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Peace Good,				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer 15 seers to a B'bay md.	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort		17	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.			
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	2	00
Bengal,		none		
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lack,				
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41¼ seers 1 seer	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40	11	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,				
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	40	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	75
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jamhooser,	per Candy of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Surat,		34	0	00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.	13	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	218	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	2	00
Venetians,	per 100	190	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	178	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee.
Freight to England, dead weight. 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 110 per 100 Sicca. on Madras.

Some purchases of Kutch and Mangrole Cotton has been made at the above prices for the Arabian Market.

Drugs have been imported from Mocha and Zanzibar but the high prices still preclude any shipments for the Europe market.